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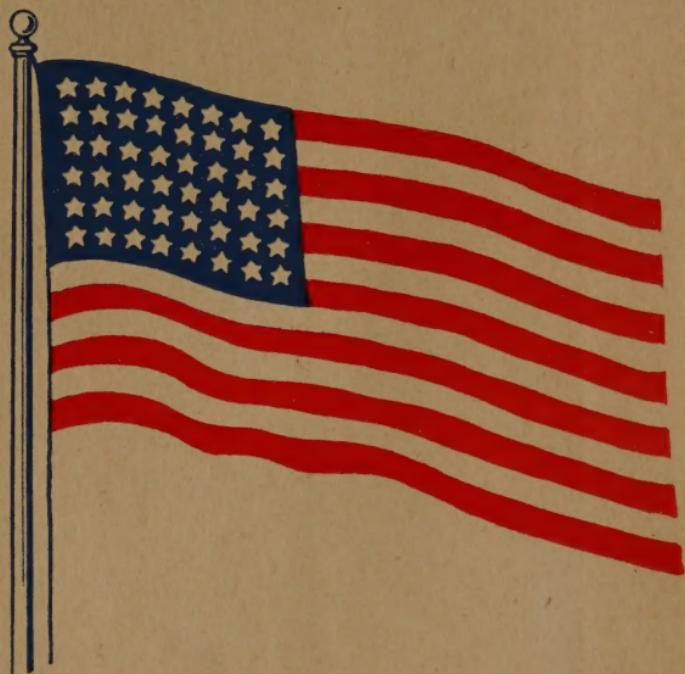
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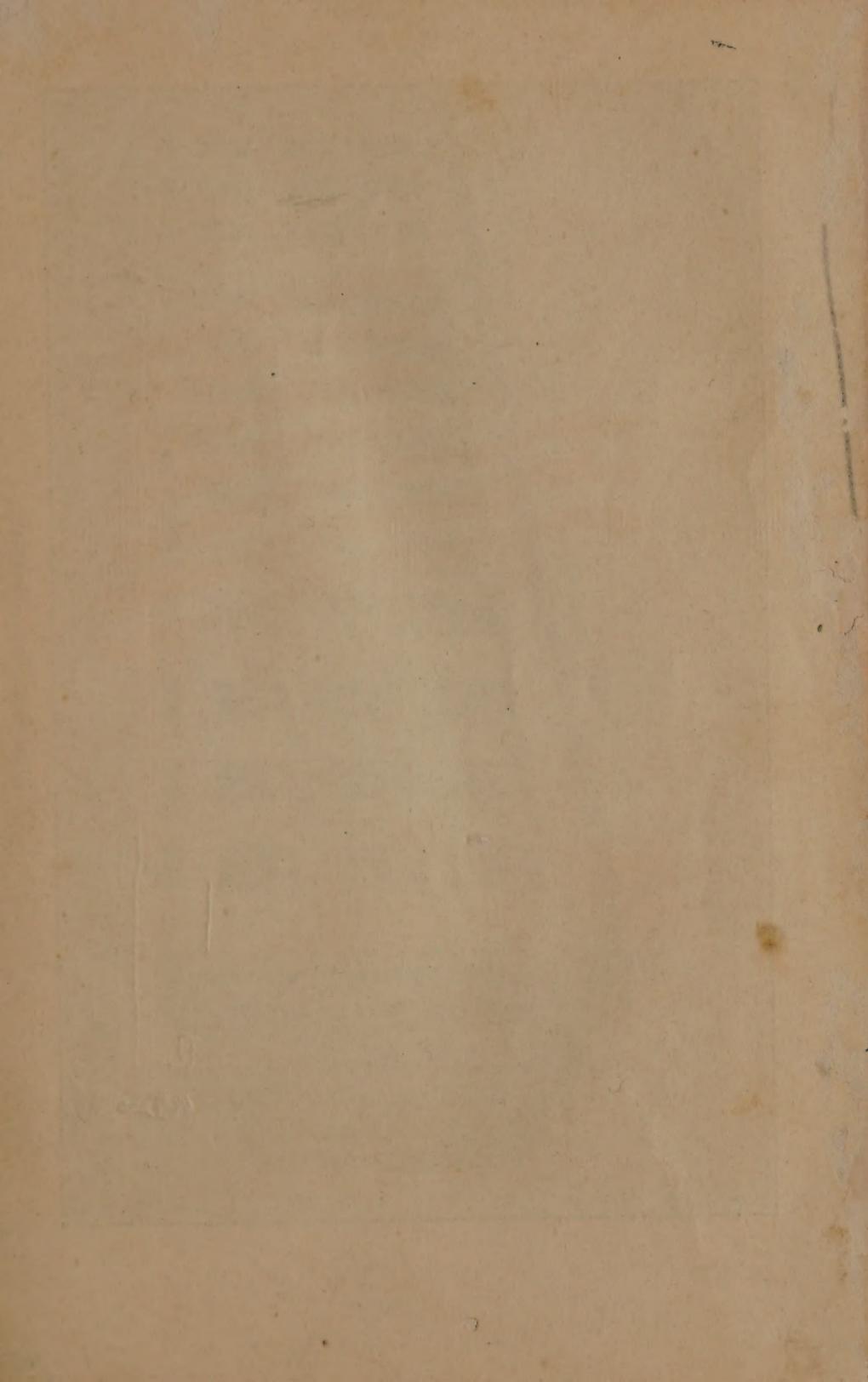
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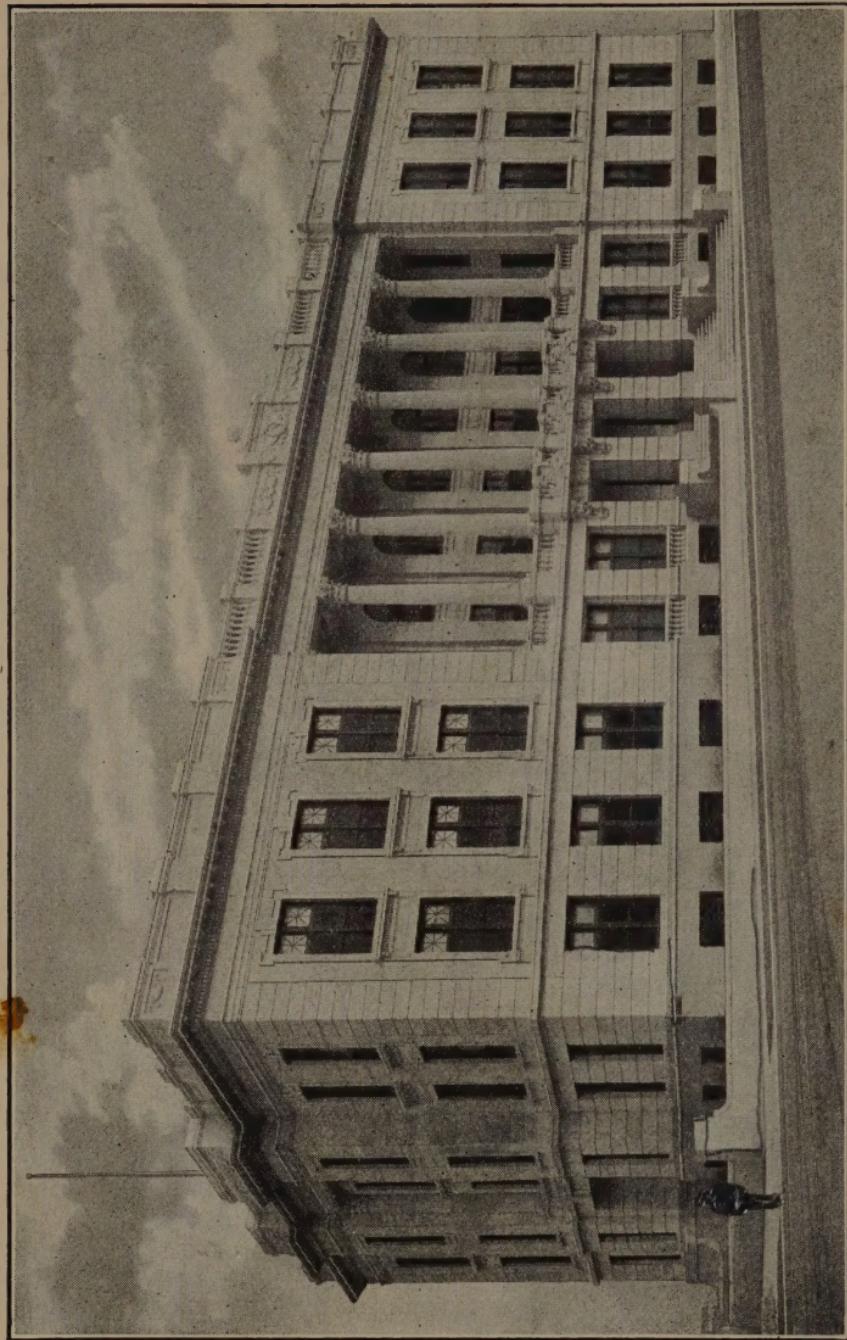
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PLEDGE allegiance to the
Flag of the United States
of America and to the Republic
for which it stands:

One Nation, indivisible, with
liberty and justice for all.





MEMORIAL HALL, TOPEKA.

A HISTORY OF KANSAS

BY

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PREFACE

No state has a history better calculated to inspire patriotism in its people than has Kansas. In this fact lies the greatest reason for teaching Kansas History in the schools. A knowledge of the difficulties that have been met and conquered in building the State will create in the minds of the boys and girls a greater respect for the sturdy qualities of the pioneers; it will give them a wholesome sense of the great cost at which the ease and comfort of to-day have been purchased; it will stimulate in them a desire to live up to the past.

If the study of Kansas History is to accomplish these results, the subject must be presented in such a way as to arouse the interest of the pupils. They must feel its reality. They must catch its spirit.

With the hope of fulfilling in some measure these requirements, this book has been prepared with the following aims constantly in mind: to make it, as nearly as possible, a narrative; to select from the wealth of material at hand such subject matter as is within the comprehension of children, eliminating such matter as can be fully understood and appreciated only by mature minds; to present the general movement of the State's progress rather than a mass of unrelated facts. Only so much detail has been used as is necessary to a clear understanding of events. The purpose has not been to chronicle a multitude of events, but rather to show forth what manner of men and women were the builders of our State, what motives actuated them, what conditions surrounded them, how they lived, and what they accomplished.

An effort has been made to give the pupils a general view of the State's history as a whole, to give them a framework on which to build their later knowledge, and to leave them with a desire to learn more of Kansas history.

ANNA E. ARNOLD.

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QUIVERA¹—KANSAS

In that half-forgotten era,
With the avarice of old,
Seeking cities he was told
Had been paved with yellow gold,
In the kingdom of Quivera—

Came the restless Coronado
To the open Kansas plain,
With his knights from sunny Spain;
In an effort that, though vain,
Thrilled with boldness and bravado.

League by league, in aimless marching,
Knowing scarcely where or why,
Crossed they uplands drear and dry,
That an unprotected sky
Had for centuries been parching.

But their expectations, eager,
Found, instead of fruitful lands,
Shallow streams and shifting sands,
Where the buffalo in bands
Roamed o'er deserts dry and meager.

Back to scenes more trite, yet tragic,
Marched the knights with armor'd steeds;
Not for them the quiet deeds;
Not for them to sow the seeds
From which empires grow like magic.

Thus Quivera was forsaken;
And the world forgot the place
Through the lapse of time and space.
Then the blue-eyed Saxon race
Came and bade the desert waken.

—EUGENE WARE.

1. Most writers use the spelling, Quivira, but in Eugene Ware's writings it always appears as Quivera.

The above stanzas are part of a longer poem.

CHAPTER I

KANSAS BECOMES A PART OF THE UNITED STATES

Kansas. Almost four and a half centuries have passed since Columbus discovered America. During that time the hunting ground of three hundred thousand Indians has become the United States with its one hundred and twenty millions of civilized people. In the center of this great nation, lies Kansas, four hundred miles long and two hundred miles wide, a perfect rectangle except at the northeast corner where it is bounded by the Missouri River. It is a part of the great plain that slopes gradually from the foothills of the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi River. Its surface, cut by many eastward flowing streams, lies level in the west, but in the east curves into countless hills and valleys.

The First White Men in Kansas. At the time of the discovery of America Spain was the most powerful nation of Europe, and since she had furnished the funds for the voyage of Columbus she claimed the first right to America and became the pioneer in the exploration of the New World. The Spaniards first explored the Gulf of Mexico and Florida, discovered the Pacific Ocean and the Mississippi River, and were the first to sail around the world. In 1519 Cortez, a Spaniard, landed on the present site of Vera Cruz and marched into the heart of Mexico, the home of the Aztec Indians. He made himself master of that great region and called it New Spain. All of these expeditions were too far south to reach what is now Kansas, but only a few more years were to pass before this far-off country was to be explored by the adventurous Spaniards, the first white men to set foot on Kansas soil.

Cabeza de Vaca. In 1528 Narvaez, a Spaniard, led an exploring expedition westward from Florida along the Gulf of Mexico. Through various misfortunes and hardships nearly all of the party perished. One of the commanders, Cabeza de Vaca, and three of his men were taken prisoners by the Indians. After being held in captivity nearly six years they succeeded in making their escape. They fled westward, and after an adventurous journey of nearly two years reached a Spanish settlement near the western coast of New Spain. The exact route followed by Cabeza de Vaca and his companions can never be known, but his accounts of their wanderings were largely the cause of the expedition of Coronado, who was the first white man known with certainty to have entered the part of our country that is now known as Kansas.

Purpose of the Spaniards. The chief purpose of all the Spanish explorers was to search for wealth. Cortez is said to have made this remark to the Indians: "We Spaniards are troubled with a disease of the heart for which we find gold, and gold only, a specific remedy." The hope of finding gold and precious stones lying about like pebbles lured many Spaniards into enterprises filled with terrible hardships. Reports of great cities of untold wealth to the northward, the "Seven Cities of Cibola," as they were called, had reached New Spain at various times, and when Cabeza de Vaca told similar tales that he had heard from the Indians it stirred the Spaniards to explore the region.

Coronado. Great preparation was made for an expedition. An army of three hundred Spaniards and eight hundred friendly Indians was gathered and placed under the command of Coronado. This was a large army for those times and the burden of furnishing it with arms and supplies fell heavily on New Spain. But so hopeful were the people of the success of the expedition that no sacrifice

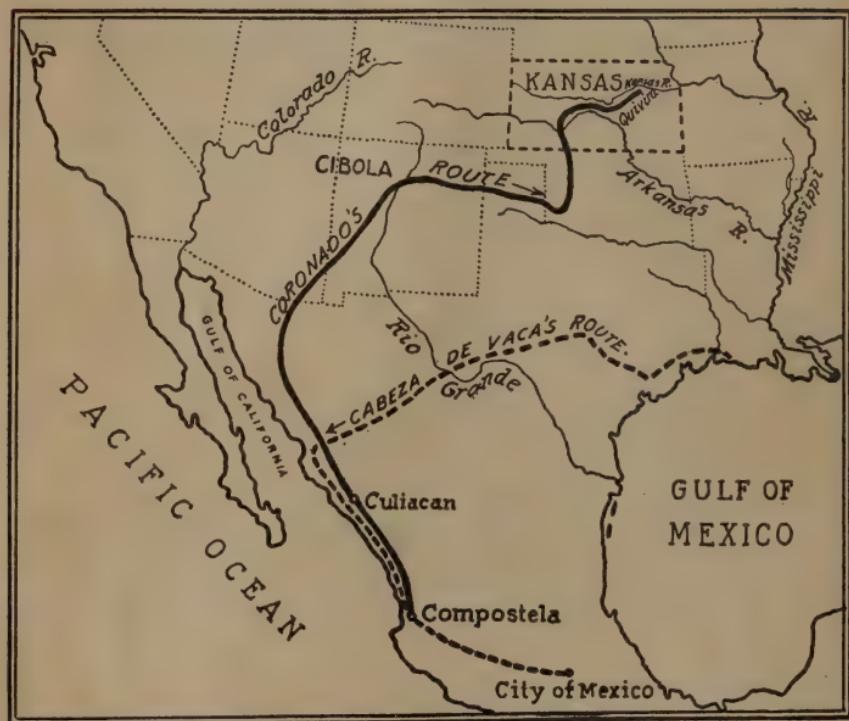
seemed too great. In the spring of 1540 the long march into unexplored country began.

The Search for Quivira. After months of travel in a northerly and then in a northeasterly direction, Coronado and his army reached the province of Cibola, which was probably in the western part of what is now New Mexico, and the "Seven Cities" proved to be ordinary adobe Indian villages. They took possession of the Indian supplies and spent the winter in the villages. The Indians, anxious to get rid of their unwelcome visitors, persuaded a Quivira Indian, whom they held as a prisoner, to tell the Spaniards tales of the wonderful land of Quivira in order to lead them off into the wilderness where they would die from lack of food and water. Coronado and his men listened to this Indian, whom they called "Turk," and followed him as a guide for many days. He led them steadily toward the east, and after a time they became convinced that they were being deceived and made him confess that Quivira was far to the northward. They had been only too willing to listen to Turk's stories, but when they learned that he had misled them they put him to death. Supplies were now low and Coronado sent back the main body of the army, which was composed of footmen, and with thirty horsemen started northward.

Coronado in Kansas. It must be remembered that the whole country was a vast wilderness without names or boundary lines, and we can describe the journey of the Spaniards only by using names and boundary lines that have come into existence long since that time. As nearly as can be learned, Coronado and his men entered Kansas about where Clark County now is, and went on northward, crossing the Arkansas River at or near the site of Dodge City. From this point they followed the river to Great Bend, and then continued in a northeasterly direction to

the vicinity of Junction City. At the end of their journey they set up a cross bearing the inscription: "Francisco Vasqueth de Coronado, commander of an expedition, arrived at this place."

Quivira Found. After all this weary journey they had reached Quivira and found it to be merely the home of a



THE JOURNEYS OF CABEZA DE VACA AND CORONADO.

tribe of Indians, the Quiviras, later known as the Pawnees. Coronado wrote in a letter to the King of Spain:

"The country itself is the best I have ever seen for producing all of the fruits of Spain, for, besides the land itself being very fat and black, and being very well watered by rivulets, springs, and rivers, I found prunes like those in Spain and nuts and very good sweet grapes and mulberries.

I remained twenty-five days in this province of Quivira, both to see and explore the country, and to find out whether there was anything beyond which could be of service to your Majesty, because the guides who had brought me had given me an account of other provinces beyond this. And what I am sure of is that there is not any gold or any other metal in all that country, and the other things of which they told me are nothing but little villages, and in many of these they



"FRANCISCO VASQUETH DE CORONADO, COMMANDER OF AN EXPEDITION,
ARRIVED AT THIS PLACE."

do not plant anything, and do not have any houses, except of skins and sticks, and they wander around with the cows. So that the account they gave me was false, because they wanted to get me to go there with the whole force, believing that as the way was through such uninhabitable deserts, and from lack of water they would get us where our horses and we would die of thirst. And the guides confessed this, and they said they did it by the advice of the natives of these provinces."

Coronado's Return to New Spain. Empty-handed, Coronado and his little band of Spanish knights turned toward

New Spain and carried to their waiting countrymen the disappointing story of their two years' expedition. With this event fifty years had passed since the discovery of America, and for the next two and a half centuries little attention was paid to the Kansas country.

The French. While the Spaniards were searching for wealth in the southern part of North America the French were trading with the Indians in the northern part along the St. Lawrence River and around the Great Lakes. Among the French were many Catholic priests, called Jesuits, who came to carry their religious faith to the Indians. In 1673, one of these Jesuits, Father Marquette, accompanied a trader named Joliet on an expedition to explore the Mississippi River. They launched their canoes on the great river and floated downstream for hundreds of miles, between shores that in some places were thickly wooded, and in others were grassy plains. They went as far south as the mouth of the Arkansas River, and then turned and began the long, hard task of paddling back.

La Salle and Louisiana, 1682. Among those who heard of the journey of Marquette and Joliet was a young Frenchman, La Salle. He planned to explore the whole Mississippi basin and to take possession of it in the name of the King of France. In 1682, with a few companions, he floated down the Mississippi to its mouth. Here, with much ceremony, they planted a cross, buried a leaden plate inscribed with the arms of France, and declared that all the land drained by the Mississippi River and its tributaries should belong to France, and should be named Louisiana in honor of the French King, Louis XIV. Thus in 1682, nearly two centuries after the discovery of America, Kansas came into the possession of the French.

The End of Spanish and French Explorations. The French soon planted a few colonies and forts along the

Mississippi River and sent out explorers, some of whom may have entered the present bounds of Kansas. This roused the Spaniards in Mexico, who wished to hold the territory for Spain, and they also sent expeditions. The armies of both nations suffered severely at the hands of the Indians and the exploration of the Kansas country was given up by both Spain and France, and for nearly a century more it lay almost forgotten. The next exploration of this territory was by people of another nation.

The English. While the Spaniards were busy in the South and the French in the North, another people, the English, began to make explorations in the new continent. They did not come to hunt for gold, nor to trade with the Indians, but to found homes. They settled along the Atlantic coast, between the French in Canada and the Spaniards in Florida, and claimed all of the country lying westward to the Pacific Ocean.

Conflict of French and English Claims. As time went on and the settlements increased in number, the claims of the French and the English conflicted and caused much strife between the colonies of the two countries. The question of the ownership of the land was not settled until the close of the French and Indian War in 1763. As a result of this war France gave up all her claims in America, practically everything east of the Mississippi to England, and that west of it to Spain. In the year 1800 Spain ceded Louisiana back to France.

The Louisiana Purchase, 1803. In the meantime the English colonies had fought the Revolutionary War and become an independent nation. In 1803, when Thomas Jefferson was President, the United States bought from France her tract of country lying west of the Mississippi River. This was known as the Louisiana Purchase, and the date is one to be remembered, for it marks the end of

French claims in America, and it marks the time when what is now Kansas became a part of the United States.¹

Three Centuries. More than three centuries of American history had passed and the country west of the Mississippi River remained unsettled and practically unknown. The Spaniard and the Frenchman had come and gone, but the Indian still hunted the buffalo on the prairies. The white man had not yet made his home in the Kansas country.

~~11~~ SUMMARY

The history of Kansas begins with the first exploration of this country by white men nearly four hundred and fifty years ago. Spain was the first nation to explore the New World. The chief purpose of the Spaniards was to find gold. They had heard from the Indians of rich cities to the northward, and when Cabeza de Vaca told them similar tales the people of New Spain decided to explore the country. They sent Coronado with a large army on a journey of exploration lasting two years. He failed to find gold, but his expedition is of interest because he was the first white man known to have traversed what is now Kansas. Spain explored in the South in search of wealth, France in the North to trade in furs with the Indians, and England along the coast between these two to establish homes. Spain claimed the Kansas country because of the exploration by Coronado, France through the claims of Marquette and La Salle, and England through the ocean-to-ocean claim. None of the nations succeeded in accomplishing anything here, and the Kansas country was left alone for nearly a century after it came into the possession of France. At the close of the French and Indian War the country west of the Mississippi was ceded to Spain. Later it came again into the hands of France, and was purchased by the United States in 1803.

1. In 1819 the United States gave to Spain that part of Kansas lying south of the Arkansas River and west of the 100th meridian. This territory again became a part of the United States by the annexation of Texas in 1845.

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QUESTIONS

1. How long has it been since Columbus discovered America?
2. Compare the population at that time with the present population of the United States.
3. In what part of the United States is Kansas?
4. Describe briefly the western part of the Mississippi valley. Describe the surface of Kansas.
5. What relation has Spain to the history of Kansas? Why did Spain claim the first right to America? Name some of the early discoveries of the Spaniards.
6. Where was New Spain?
7. What influenced the Spaniards in their ventures in the New World?
8. Who was Cabeza de Vaca? Of what importance is the account of his adventures?
9. Tell the story of Coronado and his relation to Kansas history.
10. Who were the Jesuits? Who was Marquette? Joliet? La Salle?
11. Contrast the motives of the French and Spanish in coming to America.
12. Why did the English come to the New World?
13. What territory was claimed by each nation?
14. To what nations did what is now Kansas successively belong? How and when did it first become a part of the United States?

CHAPTER II

KANSAS AS A PATHWAY

Kansas a Century and a Quarter Ago. At the time of the Louisiana Purchase, a century and a quarter ago, what is now Kansas had received neither name nor boundaries. It was just a part of the vast western prairies that had for untold ages been occupied by Indians. At that time there were

four tribes living within the present bounds of Kansas.¹ These were the Kanza, the Osage, the Pawnee, and the Comanche tribes. The Kanza, or Kaw, Indians lived in the northeastern part of the State. It is from this tribe that Kansas probably received its name. The Osage Indians were located in the eastern part, south of the Kansas River. The Pawnee tribe lived north and west of the Kanza Indians. The Pawnees were once called the Quiviras.

The first of their tribe that we know anything about was "Turk," who led Coronado into the wilderness. These three tribes lived in permanent homes and had their tribal villages, but the fourth tribe were wanderers. They were the Comanches, sometimes called the Padoucas, and they roved over the western part of Kansas and adjacent territory,

1. See map, page 22.



INTERIOR OF A QUIVIRAN LODGE.



A QUIVIRAN INDIAN VILLAGE.

The Quivira Indians lived in permanent homes. Their lodges consisted of an embankment of earth topped with a row of poles brought together at the center and thatched with grass.

hunting buffaloes and following the herds as they grazed from place to place. They were fine horsemen, and brave, but very fierce and warlike.

President Jefferson Sent Explorers. President Jefferson was eager to learn something about the great area of unknown country that had come into the possession of the United States and sent out several exploring parties. These explorers were to be followed before many years had passed by the traders who journeyed to Santa Fe and later by the soldiers, the Mormons, the California gold seekers, and the Oregon settlers, all of whom used Kansas as a pathway to country farther west.

Lewis and Clark. The first expedition, sent in 1804, the year following the purchase of Louisiana, was in charge of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. They were instructed to move up the Missouri River and on to the Pacific Ocean.

After a difficult journey lasting two and a half years the party returned to St. Louis and brought to the people of the United States much important information concerning the West. We are most interested in the part of their journey that was along the border of what is now Kansas.

The Journey. With about forty-five men and three boats Lewis and Clark started up the Missouri River in the spring of 1804. Two horsemen rode along the bank to hunt and

bring in game, which was to go far toward supplying provisions for the expedition. After a five weeks' journey they reached the mouth of the Kansas River, and encamped that night on the present site of Kansas City, Kansas. From there they continued up the Missouri River where it forms the present boundary line of Kansas, along the border of what has since become Leavenworth, Atchison, and Doniphan counties.

LEWIS AND CLARK.



Their account of the journey describes the country through which they passed and the different Indian tribes and villages they saw. It speaks of an Indian tribe as "hunting on the plains for buffalo which our hunters have seen for the first time." These Indians were the Kanzas. Again we read, "Pecan trees were this day seen, and large quantities of deer and wild turkey." By July 4 they had reached a point not far from the present city of Atchison. They did not have the means for much of a celebration, but their observance of the day included the firing of "an evening gun" and the naming of two streams, Fourth of July Creek, and Independence Creek. Independence Creek still retains its name. A week later they passed the fortieth parallel, which

afterward became the northern boundary of Kansas, and continued on their way to the Pacific.

Pike's Expedition. In 1806 another exploring party was sent out in command of Zebulon Montgomery Pike, a young lieutenant in the army. He was instructed to ascend the Missouri River, visit the various Indian tribes in the Kansas country, go west until the frontier of New Mexico was reached, then south toward the source of the Red River which he was to descend to the Mississippi, and thence to St. Louis, the starting point. The journey did not, however, follow just this route.

Pike Visits Osage Indians. Pike visited the Osage Indians and purchased supplies from them for the overland journey. From there he went west and then northwest toward the Pawnee village which is believed to have been within the bounds of what is now Republic County.

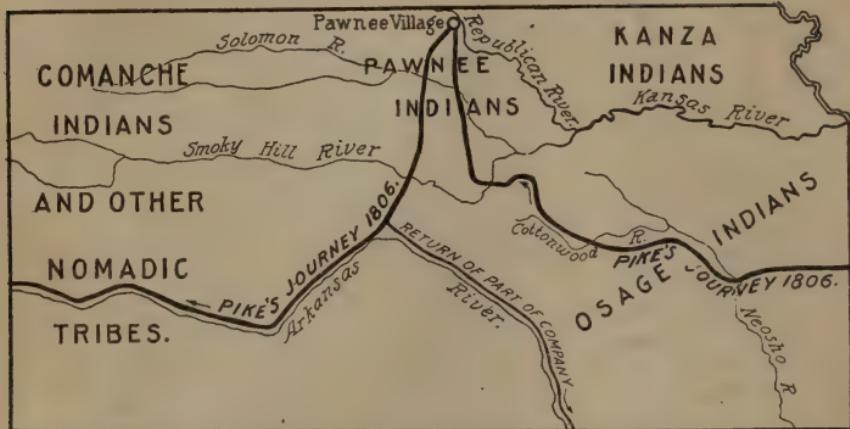
Pike Among the Pawnees. About the time he crossed the Solomon River, he came upon the trail of Spanish troops that had visited the Pawnees. The Indians were in possession of many blankets, saddles, bridles, and other gifts



THE INDIAN TEPEE.

Made of poles and buffalo hides, the tepee was the only home of the Comanches and other wandering tribes and was used by other tribes when on hunting trips.

from the Spaniards and had Spanish flags floating in their village. After some difficulty and delay, a council was held at which Pike demanded that the Spanish flag above the head chief's tent be lowered and an American flag put in its place. The Americans awaited the answer in anxious suspense. Finally an old chief arose. He slowly hauled down the Spanish flag, laid it at Pike's feet, and received the American flag in return. This he unfurled above the chief's



THE EXPEDITION OF PIKE, AND THE LOCATION OF THE ORIGINAL INDIAN TRIBES.

There were no clearly defined boundaries between the tribes.

tent, and for the first time, so far as is known, the Stars and Stripes floated over Kansas.

Pike's Peak. From here Pike and his men pushed westward into Colorado where they sighted that great bald peak of the Rocky Mountains that has since been named Pike's Peak in honor of the explorer. From here they went southwest into Spanish territory where they were taken prisoners, but later they were escorted to the American frontier and released.

The Return of Pike. A year passed before they found themselves again in St. Louis; a year well worth while, nevertheless, for Pike brought back a great deal of valuable in-

formation. That he was a better soldier than farmer, however, may be seen from this passage taken from his journal:

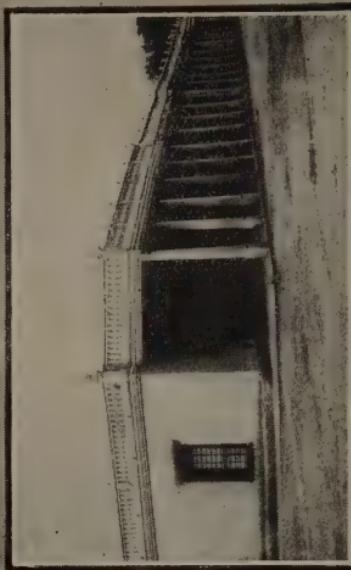
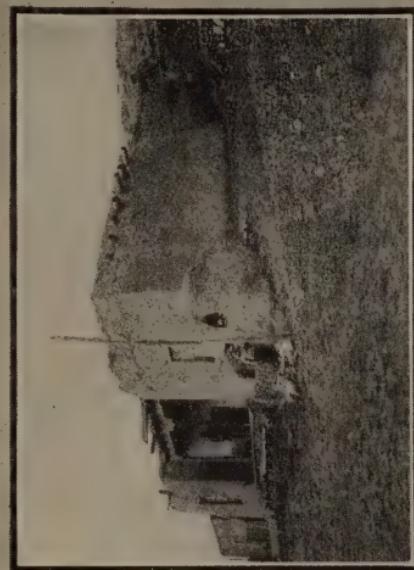
“From these immense prairies may rise one great advantage to the United States, viz., the restriction of our population to certain limits, and thereby a continuation of the union. Our citizens, being so prone to rambling and extending themselves on the frontiers, will, through necessity, be constrained to limit their extent on the west to the borders of the Missouri and the Mississippi, while they leave the prairies, incapable of cultivation, to the wandering aborigines of the country.”¹

The Great American Desert. Another explorer, Major Long, who came in 1819 and 1820, likewise expressed the idea that most of the country was unfit for cultivation, and therefore uninhabitable by an agricultural people. He even went so far as to say the country bore a “resemblance to the deserts of Siberia.” Washington Irving, the great writer, said of this region: “It could be well named, the Great American Desert. It spreads forth into undulating and treeless plains and desolate sandy wastes, wearisome to the eye from their extent and monotony. It is a land where no man permanently abides, for at certain seasons of the year there is no food for the hunter or his steed.”

The views of these men largely molded public opinion concerning the West. The country out of which has been carved such prosperous agricultural states as Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska was, a hundred years ago, known as the “Great American Desert,” and was so named on the maps of that time. For the first fifty years that this region was a part of the United States, that is, from the purchase of Louisiana in 1803 until Kansas was organized as a territory in 1854, the country was little used by the white people except as a pathway to the West.

1. Coues, *Expedition of Zebulon Montgomery Pike*.

IN EARLY SANTA FE.

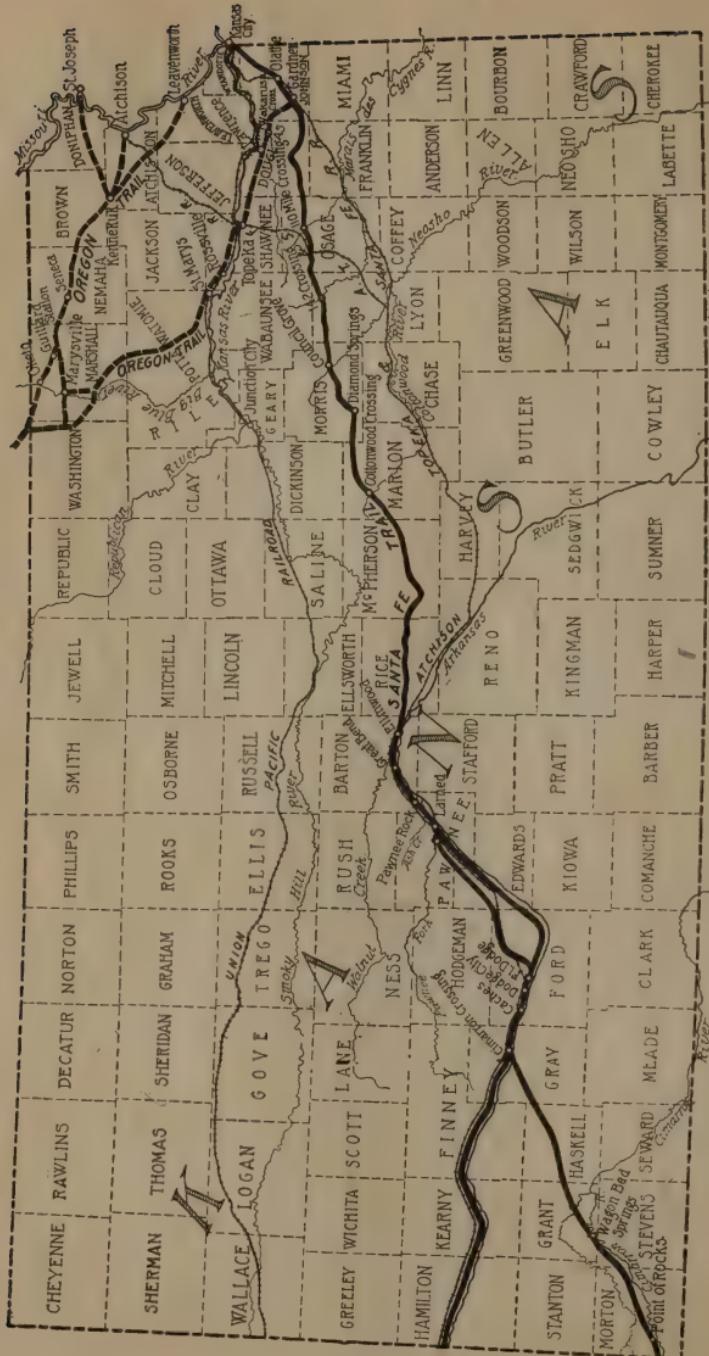


Mexico a Century and a Quarter Ago. Nearly three centuries passed from the time Cortez led the Spaniards into Mexico in 1519 until Kansas became a part of the United States in 1803. During those years Spanish settlements had increased in number until at the time of Pike's expedition Mexico's domain included most of what is now the states of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado.

Old Santa Fe. Santa Fe, said to be the second oldest city in the United States, was the most important point on the northern frontier of Mexico. In those days it was not like the busy American Santa Fe of to-day. It had about two thousand inhabitants, practically all Spaniards, and they lived in little adobe houses arranged around a public square after the manner of Spanish cities.

Origin of the Santa Fe Trail. The "Great American Desert" lay between Santa Fe and the settlements of the western border of the United States. But Captain Pike's interesting descriptions of the wealth and resources of the Spanish country stirred up enthusiasm, and Americans began to make their way across the plains to trade with the Spaniards. Santa Fe soon became an important trading point for all of northeastern Mexico and the traders, on their journeys to the Spanish city, wore a pathway that crossed the length of Kansas. This pathway came to be called the "Santa Fe Trail."

Captain Becknell the First Trader. Although a few earlier trips were made, the trade with Santa Fe really began in the year 1822 with the journey of Captain Becknell, of Missouri. He had started out the year before to trade with the Indians, and had gone on with a party of Mexican rangers to Santa Fe where he sold his small supply of merchandise so profitably that he decided to try again on a larger scale. In 1822 he took about thirty men and five thousand dollars' worth



of merchandise. His success encouraged others, and a regular trade with Santa Fe was soon established.

Merchandise Carried on Pack Mules. For several years most of the transportation along the Trail was done with pack mules. A caravan of pack mules usually numbered from fifty to two hundred, each animal carrying about three hundred pounds of merchandise. From the earliest times the Mexicans had used pack mules as a means of transportation, and were skilled in handling them. For this reason the American traders usually employed Mexicans for the work of the pack train. The average rate of travel of a mule train was from twelve to fifteen miles a day. Since the Trail was nearly eight hundred miles long, fifty to sixty days were required for the trip.

Wagons Used on the Trail. Probably the first time that wagons were used was in 1824, when a company of traders left Missouri with twenty-five wagons and a train of pack mules. This experiment was so satisfactory that the use of wagons soon became general and mules were used less and less as pack animals.

The Traders and the Indians. Travel over the Santa Fe Trail rapidly increased, and the history of those days is filled with stories of exciting adventure, of danger, of privation, and of deeds of courage. The source of greatest danger and excitement was the Indians, for they did not take kindly to the white men's use of their hunting grounds. For several years the traders crossed the plains in small parties, each man taking only two or three hundred dollars' worth of goods, and they were seldom molested. But peace did not last long. The Indians soon learned more about the journeys of the traders and how to estimate the value of their stock. Also, many of the traders considered every Indian a deadly enemy and killed all that fell into their power simply because some wrong was known to have been

committed by Indians. This treatment tended to stir up the hatred of the red men and to make them watch every opportunity for revenge.

An example of the enmity between the Indians and the traders may be seen in an occurrence of 1828. Two young men went to sleep on the bank of a stream a short distance from their caravan, and were fatally shot, it was supposed, with their own guns. When their comrades found them one was dead, and the other died by the time the caravan reached the Cimarron River, about forty miles farther on. During the simple burial ceremonies a party of six or seven Indians appeared on the other side of the river. It is probable that these Indians knew nothing of the crime committed or they would not have approached the white men. Some of the men took this view, but, against their advice, the others fired and killed all of the Indians but one, who escaped to carry the news to his tribe. The Indians of the wronged tribe then followed the caravan to the Arkansas River where they robbed the traders of nearly a thousand head of horses and mules. Other robberies and murders followed until it became necessary for the traders to petition the National Government for troops. The next year soldiers escorted the caravan nearly to the Cimarron River. Government protection was furnished again in 1834, and in 1843. In the other years the traders fought their own way, but the day of small parties was over. For mutual protection, the traders banded together. A single big caravan started out each spring as soon as the grass was sufficient to pasture the animals, and returned in the fall.

The Starting Point of the Traders. For many years the city of Franklin, on the Missouri River, was the starting point of the traders, the place where they purchased their goods and their outfits. Later, Independence Missouri, and finally Westport, which is now a part of Kansas City,

became the emporium of the Santa Fe trade. The tourists and traders began to gather about the first of May for the journey that would begin near the middle of that month.

Supplies Taken. The ordinary supplies to be taken for each man were about fifty pounds of flour, fifty pounds of bacon, ten pounds of coffee, twenty pounds each of sugar, rice, and beans, and a little salt. Anything else was considered an unnecessary luxury and was seldom taken. The buffalo furnished fresh meat for the travelers.

Teams and Wagons. After the first few years horses were little used on the Trail except for riding. A wagon was usually drawn by eight mules or oxen, though some of the larger ones required ten or twelve. The large wagons often carried as much as five thousand pounds of merchandise and supplies. The loading of the wagons for a journey of nearly eight hundred miles was a very particular piece of work.

Council Grove the Meeting Place. Although the traders banded together in one big caravan, they did not all start from the same place nor at the same time. The Kanza and Osage Indians seldom committed worse deeds than petty thievery, and the more warlike Comanches and Pawnees did not often appear along the first two hundred miles of the Trail. The place where all the wagons united to form a caravan was Council Grove, a point about one hundred and fifty miles west of Independence. In those days Council Grove consisted of a strip of fine timber along the Neosho valley. It is said to have been named in 1825 by the United States Commissioners who met on this spot some Osage Indians, with whom they made a treaty for the right of way for the Santa Fe Trail. About 1850 a blacksmith shop and two or three traders' stores were established at Council Grove and this place became "the last chance for supplies" for westbound travelers.

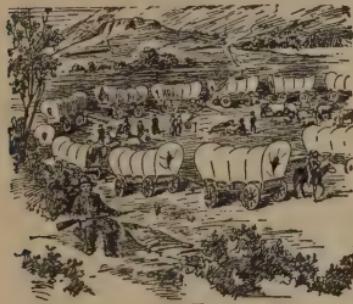
Journeys of Gregg. We cannot get an idea of those days in a better way, perhaps, than by following an account of one of the caravans. Josiah Gregg, who crossed the prairie eight times, has left a very interesting record of his experiences. Many of the following facts are taken from his account of the journey of 1831.

Organization of the Caravan. For this particular trip there were two hundred men and nearly a hundred wagons,

with a dozen smaller vehicles, and two carriages carrying cannon. The total value of the merchandise was about \$200,000. For so large an undertaking it was, of course, necessary to have some kind of organization. According to custom, therefore, they elected officers and adopted a set of rules. The head man was

the "Captain of the Caravan," who directed the order of travel, selected the camping grounds, and performed many other duties of a general nature. The wagons were divided into four groups, each group under the charge of a lieutenant, who selected crossings and superintended the "forming" of the camp. The men were well armed with rifles, shotguns, and an abundant supply of pistols and knives.

The Starting of the Caravan. When the time came to start from Council Grove the command "Catch up! Catch up!" sounded by the captain and passed on to all the groups, started a scene of hurry and uproar as the teamsters vied with each other to be first to shout "All's set!" After a period of shouting at animals, the clanking of chains, and the rattling of harness and yokes, all were ready. The command "Stretch out!" was given, and the line of march began.



WAGON TRAIN ENCAMPMENT.

The Country West of Council Grove. Council Grove seemed to form the western boundary of the very rich, fertile, and well timbered country. From here westward the streams were lined with but little timber growth, and much of that was cottonwood. The country was mostly prairie, with the vegetation gradually becoming more scarce. The traders usually lashed under their wagons a supply of logs for needed repairs, for Council Grove furnished the last



CROSSING THE PLAINS.

good wood they would pass. Westward from Council Grove not a single human habitation, not even an Indian settlement, was to be seen along the whole route. It is difficult to imagine such a condition in Kansas only a century ago.

Buffaloes Sighted. Soon after leaving Council Grove the traders began watching for buffaloes, and when a small herd was sighted it created much excitement. About half the men had never seen these animals before. All the horsemen rushed toward the herd, and some of the drivers even left their teams and followed on foot.

Pawnee Rock. After a few more days of travel, during which nothing more serious happened than a few false alarms

of Indians, they reached the Arkansas River. Another day's travel over a level plain brought them in sight of Pawnee Rock, a great rock standing on the plains near the Big Bend of the Arkansas, a landmark known from one end of the Trail to the other. The surrounding country was not occupied by any tribe of Indians, but was claimed by all

of them as a hunting ground, for it was a fine pasture for buffaloes. For many years it had been the scene of bloody battles between different tribes. The Rock afforded an excellent hiding place and retreat. Since the old Trail passed within a few yards of it, this became a dreaded spot for the traders, for at this point they seldom escaped a skirmish with the Indians. The Rock probably received its name from some of

the bloody deeds of the Pawnees, who were especially connected with these scenes.

Forming Camp. When the caravan camped at Ash Creek the traders found a few old moccasins scattered around and some camp fires still burning, which seemed to indicate the near presence of Indians. They had, up to this point, marched in two columns, but after crossing Pawnee Fork they formed four lines for better protection in case of attack. In camp the wagons were arranged in the form of a hollow square, each line forming a side. This provided an enclosure for the animals and a fortification against the Indians, when needed. Ordinarily the camp fires were lighted outside the square and the men slept on the ground there.



PAWNEE ROCK.

The Caches. The next important stopping place was The Caches, near the present site of Fort Dodge. All that marked this spot from the surrounding country was a group of pits in the ground. A number of years before, a small party of traders had attempted to go to Santa Fe in the fall. By the time they reached the Arkansas River a heavy snow-



NORTH AMERICAN BISON, COMMONLY CALLED BUFFALOES.

They were described by Cabeza de Vaca as "crooked-backed oxen."

storm forced them to take shelter on a large island, where they were kept for three months by the severe winter. During this time most of their animals perished. When spring came, having no way to carry their goods, they made some caches,¹ where they stored their merchandise until they could bring mules to haul it to Santa Fe.

The Trail Divided into Two Routes. At Cimarron Crossing the Trail divided, and did not reunite until within a few

1. A cache was made by digging a jug-shaped hole in the ground and lining it with dry grass, or sticks, or anything to keep out moisture. Then the goods were packed in and the opening closed very carefully by replacing the sod and carrying away the earth that was removed, so that no sign was left by which the cache might be discovered. Sometimes a camp fire was built over it to destroy all traces of the cache.



PILGRIMS OF THE PLAINS.
This picture appeared in a newspaper, June 12, 1869.

miles of Santa Fe. The southern route was shorter, but it meant crossing fifty miles of desert before reaching the Cimarron River. In all that stretch of level plain there was no trail, nor landmark, nor stream of water. Travelers sometimes lost their way in this desert, and unless they had prepared for this part of the journey by taking along a sufficient supply of water, they perished of thirst.

An Experience with Indians. This caravan decided to take the southern route. A band of Indians soon appeared, carrying an American flag as a token of peace. They talked with the traders by means of signs and told them there were immense numbers of Indians ahead. A little later a band of warriors appeared and threatened to fight. There was great excitement as the caravan prepared for battle and the Indians continued to pour over the hills. But there was no fighting, for the chief came forward with his "peace pipe," from which the captain took a whiff. The warriors were ordered back to rejoin the long train of squaws and papooses who were following with the baggage. There were probably three thousand Indians in this party, and they moved down into the valley and pitched their wigwams. The traders felt sure that since the women and children were along the Indians would not be hostile, and they, therefore, formed their camp a few hundred yards away. The Indians gathered around to gaze at the wagons, for it was probably the first time most of them had ever seen such vehicles. Some of them followed to the next camp, and the next day a large number of them gathered around the caravan. This sort of thing continued until the traders made up a present of fifty or sixty dollars' worth of goods to "seal the treaty of peace." Some days later the caravan met a Mexican buffalo hunter. He told the traders the news from Santa Fe, which was the first they had heard since the return of the caravan of the year before.

Round Mound. Round Mound, standing nearly a thousand feet above the level of the surrounding plain, in what is now New Mexico, was one of the landmarks along the Trail. At that point the caravan had completed about three-fourths of the journey to Santa Fe. As they approached the Mound some of the party decided to ascend it. They felt certain that it could not be more than half a mile away, but they had to go fully three miles before reaching it. This remarkable deception in distance is characteristic of the West.¹ Nothing of particular note occurred from Round Mound to the end of the journey.

Arrival at Santa Fe. The arrival of the caravan at Santa Fe was a source of excitement for both the traders and the city and was celebrated with much festivity. The traders had entered what was in those days a foreign country and had to pay duties on their goods at the custom house. Then came the business of selling these goods to those who had come in from the surrounding country to buy, after which the traders, or freighters as they were often called, prepared for the long return journey, planning to finish the round trip before the winter began. This was but one of many trips made over the Santa Fe Trail.

Travel Across Kansas During the '40's. There was a war between the United States and Mexico in 1846-1848. The trouble between the two countries checked the Santa Fe

1. Another phenomenon that makes the traveler in a dry or desert country afraid to trust his eyes is the mirage. He often sees what seem to be lakes, trees, buildings, cities, only to find on nearer approach that they all disappear. As Kansas has come under cultivation the mirage has become less frequent, but it is still seen in the western part of the State. Here is a description of one seen in early Kansas:

"On approaching the town of Lerny, about a mile and a quarter this side, we found the whole intermediate space between us and the grove of trees beyond the town apparently occupied by a beautiful lake. On the apparent shore next to ourselves the road ran down and disappeared in the lake, as did the fence upon one side of the road, while the placid and beautiful water extended upon the right and left, until lost in the distance. The trees in the distance appeared to be immersed for half their length in the lake, as if growing in the water. Even the reflection of the trees, and of the clouds above, was distinctly visible. We approached the vision and it vanished."

trade between the years 1843 and 1850, but even under those circumstances there was much travel across Kansas during the '40's.¹ There were four principal classes of travelers: soldiers, emigrants to Oregon, Mormons, and California gold seekers.

The Soldiers. The war with Mexico broke out in 1846, and many of the United States soldiers were sent to that country by way of the Santa Fe Trail. This increased the travel across the prairies.

The Oregon Settlers. The remote unsettled region in the Northwest, known as Oregon, was soon to become the home of civilized people. In 1842 wagon trains of emigrants began to undertake the long and weary journey to that country. Others soon followed, and during the next few years many thousands of people settled in the Oregon country.

The Mormons. In those days the Mormon Church had not been long established, but their beliefs had brought the Mormons into trouble with the people around them and with the Government, and they had been forced to move several times. The last time was in 1845, when they left Nauvoo, Illinois, and began the long and perilous journey to the valley of Great Salt Lake, in which region the main body of them remains to-day.

The "Forty-niners." In 1848 a man named James Marshall, who was running a sawmill near the present site of Sacramento, California, discovered shining particles of gold in the mill race on Sutter's Ranch and it was soon found that there were rich gold fields in that part of the country. The news spread, not rapidly as it would to-day, for there

1. Because of the increasing migration westward, the National Government decided to send out expeditions for the purpose of discovering the best routes across the mountains to the Pacific. John C. Fremont was selected for this task, and between 1842 and 1850 he made four journeys across the plains. Among the scouts who acted as guides was the famous hunter and trapper, and Indian fighter, Kit Carson.

were no railroad or telegraph lines west of the Mississippi River and only a few east of it, but within a short time the whole country and even Europe had heard of the California gold fields, and people from all parts of the world began to make their way to the Pacific coast. Some went by water but more of them made the journey overland. Long lines of wagons, or prairie schooners as they were called, wound their way across the plains and over the mountains to California. It is estimated that ninety thousand people passed through Kansas on their way to California during the years 1848 and 1849, a few of them to gain wealth, but thousands to be disappointed, and many to perish on the way.

The Oregon Trail.¹ The Oregon settlers, the Mormons, and the gold seekers entered Kansas at or near Atchison, Leavenworth, St. Joseph, or Westport, and moved toward the northwest, crossed the border into Nebraska, and went on across the mountains. The road worn by this westward-moving stream of emigrants was known as the Oregon Trail, though it was sometimes called the Mormon Trail, and more often the California Road. For two thousand miles the Oregon Trail stretched away through an utter wilderness, and every mile of it came to be the scene of hardship and suffering, of battle, or of death. It was one of the most remarkable highways in history. It had several branches, and in many places it followed different routes at different times. The largest number of travelers over this trail entered Kansas at Westport and followed for a short distance the Santa Fe Trail. Near the present town of Gardner stood a signboard on which were the words, "Road to Oregon." At this point the two historic highways divided. It has been said that, "never before nor since has so simple an announcement pointed the way to so long and hard a journey."

1. See map, page 26.

SUMMARY

At the time of the Louisiana Purchase what is now Kansas was occupied by four tribes of Indians, the Kanzas, the Osages, the Pawnees and the Comanches. President Jefferson sent out several exploring parties, Lewis and Clark, Pike, and Major Long. They all reported that this country was a desert unfit for settlement. From 1803 to 1854 Kansas was used as a pathway to the west by the traders who made the Santa Fe Trail and by the Oregon settlers, the Mormons and the California gold seekers who made the Oregon Trail. The Oregon Trail was sometimes called the Mormon Trail and sometimes the California Road.

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QUESTIONS

1. What was known of the Louisiana Purchase at the time it was acquired by the United States?
2. Who were Lewis and Clark? Give an account of their expedition as it related to Kansas.
3. Describe Pike's visit to the Osages. His visit to the Pawnees. By what other name do we know the Pawnees?
4. Give an account of the remainder of Pike's journey.
5. What was Pike's opinion of the Kansas country? Long's opinion? Washington Irving's opinion?
6. How much of Kansas did the Louisiana Purchase include?
7. What Indian tribes lived within the present bounds of Kansas? Locate and tell something of each.

8. When was Kansas Territory organized? How long was this after the Louisiana purchase?
9. What use did the white people make of Kansas during this period?
10. What part of the United States did Mexico own in 1803?
11. Describe the city of Santa Fe. How did trade with Santa Fe begin?
12. Tell about the journey of Captain Becknell.
13. What places were in turn the starting point of the traders?
14. What supplies were usually taken?
15. How did Council Grove get its name? Of what importance was the place?
16. Who was Josiah Gregg?
17. Describe the organization of the caravan. The starting.
18. What is told of Pawnee Rock?
19. Describe the Caches. How did this place receive its name?
20. Where did the Trail divide? Describe each route.
21. Describe the arrival of the caravan at Santa Fe.
22. Discuss the Santa Fe trade during the '40's.
23. Name the classes of travelers who crossed Kansas in the '40's, and give an account of each.
24. Name and describe the trail made by these travelers.
25. By what other names was this trail known?
26. Compare the length of the two great trails.
27. Which one did the soldiers use on their way to the Mexican War?

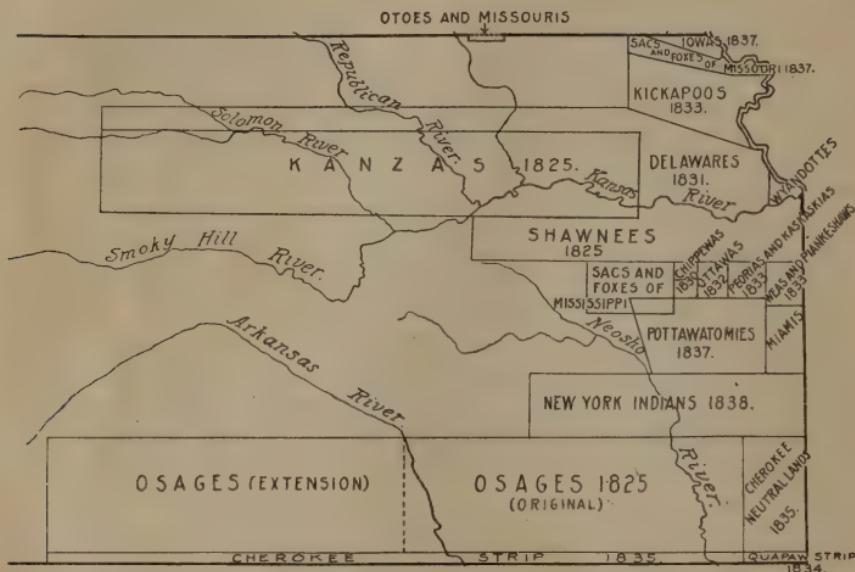
CHAPTER III

KANSAS AS AN INDIAN COUNTRY

Kansas Belonged to the Indians. During the years when the white men were traveling back and forth across Kansas they were not making settlements here. The country remained in the undisputed possession of the Indians. The white men did not want it as yet. They looked upon these vast prairies, not as a resource, but as so much land to be crossed in reaching places farther west. But changing conditions in the states east of the Mississippi River made people begin to look upon Kansas in a different light. The country there was becoming thickly settled and the people wanted the lands of the eastern Indians.

Removal of Eastern Indians to Kansas. Soon after the Louisiana purchase was made people began to talk of an Indian reserve, of a state set aside for the Indians, and it was believed that these western prairies would be useful for such a purpose. Nothing definite was done, however, until 1825, when the National Government began the "removal policy." The eastern part of Kansas had long been occupied by two tribes of Indians, the Kanzas, or Kaws as they are often called, north of the Kansas River, and the Osages south of it. In 1825 the National Government made treaties with these two tribes. Under the provisions of these treaties each tribe retained only a small part of its territory, the rest being ceded to the Government. In return, the Indians were to receive certain annual payments and were to be supplied with cattle, hogs, and farming implements. The Government was also to provide them with blacksmiths and with teachers of agriculture. With these two tribes restricted to their reservations, a large part of eastern

Kansas was left to be apportioned into reservations for Indians from the East. In 1830 Congress passed an act setting aside an Indian country, which included eastern Kansas. Then the removal policy was carried out. Under this arrangement the Government made treaties with the various eastern tribes by which they gave up their lands in exchange for certain tracts in the Indian country. The



INDIAN RESERVATIONS IN KANSAS, FOLLOWING THE REMOVAL POLICY.

Shawnees had come in 1825, and during the ten or twelve years following 1830 about seventeen tribes were located on reservations in Kansas. Among these were the Iowas, Sacs and Foxes, Kickapoos, Delawares, Chippewas, Pottawatomies, Wyandottes, and Miamis. By 1850 there was not a tribe left east of the Mississippi River. The Indians had all been moved to these western plains, and no white man could settle on any of the reservations without the consent of the Indians.

Indians Removed from Kansas. According to the treaties the Indians were promised their land "so long as grass should grow or water run." But it soon developed that the white men wanted Kansas also. In 1854 we find the tribes being again transferred, this time to the Indian Territory, now Oklahoma, where the remnants of the various tribes still remain.¹

Although Kansas was not used during those early years to make homes for white settlers, a few hundred people came here. They were of three different classes; fur traders, missionaries, and soldiers.

The Fur Traders. It is impossible to say when the first hunters and trappers came to these western plains, for they were generally obscure men and little was known of their comings and goings, but they were the real pathfinders of the West. There are records of fur traders here in the very early years of the nineteenth century, and they gradually went farther and farther into the vast wilderness. The streams of travel across Kansas in the '40's followed paths that had been pointed out by the fur traders.

The fur companies established many trading posts, which served as forts for protection against the Indians and as places to which hunters and trappers could bring their furs. Some of the hunters and trappers were employed by the fur companies, and others worked independently.

1. The fact that Kansas was once an Indian country is shown by the many Indian names of counties, towns, and streams; as, Topeka, Pottawatomie, Hiawatha, Wyandotte, Shawnee, Cheyenne, Cherokee, Kiowa, Medicine Lodge, Wichita and Oskaloosa.



AN INDIAN IN WAR DRESS.

Many Indians also engaged in this trade, and often they were given tobacco, whisky, and weapons in exchange for their furs. In this way much of the work of the missionaries was undone. In the earlier years the hunters and trappers found many kinds of wild animals in Kansas; the buffalo, the wolf, the fox, the deer, the elk, and the antelope,

and along the streams the beaver, the otter, the mink, and the muskrat. Later the main supply of furs came from the mountains, and the whole fur trade gradually moved west of what is now Kansas.



FUR TRADERS.

Father Padilla, the First Missionary in Kansas. The attempt to civilize the Indian began in the days of the early explorers, and it was on Kansas soil that the first missionary's life was lost

in the cause. This man was Father Padilla, a Jesuit, who came with Coronado on his journey to Quivira. Father Padilla became interested in the Quivira Indians and remained to do missionary work among them. His preaching was of short duration, however, for he was soon killed, whether by the Quiviras or some other tribe is not known.

Kansas Missionaries of the Nineteenth Century. Centuries later, when Kansas became a part of the United States and was explored and traversed by white men, missionaries were among the first to arrive. They came to instruct the Indians in the Christian religion and to persuade them to adopt the customs of civilization. As soon as the eastern Indians were removed to Kansas a number of missions were established by Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Friends, and Catholic churches. The work of the mission-

aries was not confined to religious instruction. Schools were established,¹ books were printed, the Indian girls were taught cooking and sewing, and the boys were taught farming and such trades as blacksmithing and carpentry.

Missions Established.² One of the earliest missions established in Kansas was the Shawnee Baptist Mission



SHAWNEE MISSION (METHODIST) AS FIRST BUILT IN 1830.

In 1838 a new location was selected and fine new buildings constructed.

located in what is now Johnson County. The mission buildings were erected in 1832. A successful school was kept in operation here for many years. At this mission in 1833, Jotham Meeker installed the first printing press ever brought to Kansas. Books, primers, pamphlets, etc., were printed for use in this mission and in neighboring missions.

1. Among the schools established by the missions three have continued in existence and have developed into important schools of to-day: Highland College, established by the Presbyterians; St. Mary's College, by the Catholics; and Ottawa University, by the Baptists.

2. See list of early missions, page 229.

The next year they began the publication of the first newspaper ever printed in Kansas. It was also the first newspaper ever published entirely in the Indian language.

Of the many who came to this mission, Reverend Isaac McCoy probably deserves first mention. He had spent many years in work among the Indians and strongly urged the removal policy. He believed that if they could live in



THE OLD WALL AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

This wall is all that remains of the original fort.

a separate state, free from contact with the white race, the Indians could be civilized, and he gave his life to this work. He did much traveling, exploring and writing.

Jotham Meeker and his wife were among the most devoted of the missionaries, but there were many others, both men and women, who placed the welfare of human beings above mere gain and who endured the hardships of life among the savages for the sake of the good they might do.

The most noted mission in Kansas was the one established by the Methodist Church for the Shawnee Indians in 1830. It was located near Turner in Wyandotte County,

but in 1838 it was moved to the site where its buildings still stand near Kansas City, Kansas, in Johnson County.¹ It was three miles from Westport, by the side of the Santa Fe Trail. It had a large tract of land, good buildings, and maintained a successful and effective school. Reverend Thomas Johnson, who took a prominent part in early Kansas affairs, was its capable and devoted leader. This mis-



A SCENE AT FORT RILEY.

sion continued its helpful work for more than a quarter of a century.

The Soldiers. The third class of people who came to early Kansas were the soldiers. Their presence was necessary for the protection of the few white people against the Indians. In 1827 the Government established Fort Leavenworth at its present location, on the Missouri River, about halfway between the Santa Fe and Oregon trails. It was used as headquarters for the troops. This was in the early days of the Santa Fe trade. During the '40's, this fort was

1. See Shawnee Memorial, page 215.

used as a base of supplies for the soldiers of the Mexican War and as an outfitting point for many of the California gold seekers and Mormon emigrants.

Fort Leavenworth has long been one of the largest and most important of the interior military posts of our country.



CAVALRYMAN.

It is now used as a training school for army officers. The United States Disciplinary Barracks or Military Prison is located on the Fort Leavenworth reservation.

Fort Riley was established in 1852 and three years later was made a cavalry post. Later a cavalry school was main-

tained in connection with the military post and to-day Fort Riley is the largest cavalry school in the United States.¹

Population of Pre-territorial Kansas. Kansas remained in possession of the Indians until 1854, when it was organized into a territory. With this date a new era began. At this time the white population consisted of about twelve hundred people, one half of them soldiers and the other half connected with the trading posts and the missions.

SUMMARY

When the country that is now Kansas became a part of the United States it was occupied by four tribes of Indians. In 1825 the Kanza and Osage tribes ceded a large part of their lands to the Government and the eastern quarter of the State was made a part of the Indian country by the Act of 1830. Following this a number of eastern tribes were removed to reservations in Kansas, where they remained

1. See *Forts in Early Kansas*, page 231.

until Kansas was organized as a territory, in 1854, when they were moved to Indian Territory, now Oklahoma. During these years there was much travel through the State, but up to 1854 the white population numbered only about twelve hundred. These people were of three classes; traders, missionaries, and soldiers.

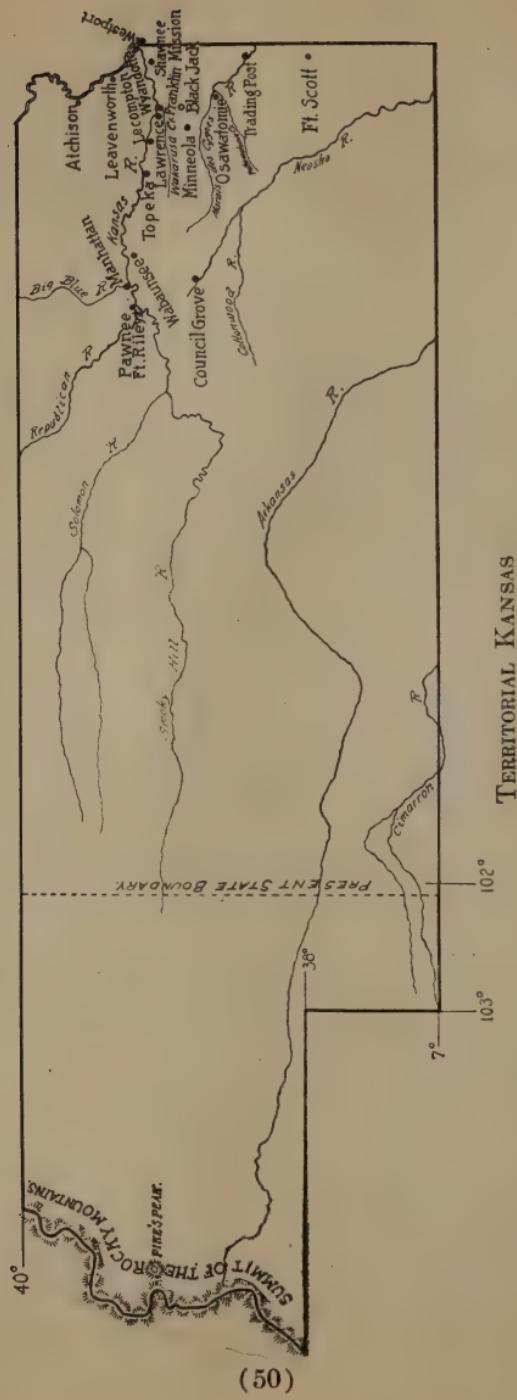
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QUESTIONS

1. What use did the white people make of Kansas during the first half of the nineteenth century?
2. How did the condition of the Indians here differ from that of the Indians in the East?
3. What was the removal policy? Name some of the Indian tribes brought here. What promise was made them?
4. Name the three classes of white people who came to Kansas during this period.
5. Who was Father Padilla? Name some of the missionaries. What work did they do?
6. Tell of the fur traders and their relations with the Indians.
7. Why were the soldiers here?
8. When did Kansas cease to be an Indian country?





CHAPTER IV

KANSAS ORGANIZED AS A TERRITORY

Start

The Year 1854 an Important Date. The year 1854 is an important one in the history of Kansas, for it brings to a close the period during which this region was used as a hunting ground by the Indians and marks the beginning of its use as a home for white people. The white settlers did not come in peace and quiet; the first dozen years following 1854 were filled with hatred, struggle, and bloodshed. This was brought about by conditions outside of Kansas. As we have seen, twenty-five years earlier Kansas was made an Indian territory because people in the states wanted the lands of the eastern Indians. In 1854 a terrible conflict began here because there was a division between the North and the South on the question of slavery.

Attitude of the North and the South Toward Slavery. Slavery had existed in the United States since very early colonial days. It had not been profitable in the northern states, but in the cotton fields of the southern plantations slave labor was in demand, and its use after the invention of the cotton gin had increased steadily with the passing years. The Northerners had long been opposed to slavery and made every effort to keep it from spreading into northern and western territory, while the Southerners were just as determined that it should flourish and that it should be extended into new territory. This difference between the North and the South developed great bitterness. Neither side lost any opportunity to take advantage of the other, and each was anxious to secure a majority in the Senate in order to obtain favorable legislation. This matter was so carefully watched that it had long been the custom to keep

the "balance of power" between the states; that is, to admit free and slave states alternately so as to keep the number of proslavery and free-state senators balanced. The North, because of its more rapid growth in population, had long had a majority in the House¹

— **The Missouri Compromise, 1820.** Missouri was along the dividing line between the North and the South, and when it asked to be admitted to the Union there followed a long debate in Congress as to whether it should come in slave or free. The question was finally settled by the Missouri Compromise, which provided that Missouri might come in as a slave state but that all the rest of the territory included in the Louisiana Purchase and lying north of 36° 30', the line forming the southern boundary of Missouri, should be forever free. In other words, slavery was to be forever excluded from Kansas and the territory lying north of it.

Slavery Trouble Brings on the Civil War. This was in 1820, about the time of the beginning of the Santa Fe trade. During the years when Kansas was an Indian country and was traversed by countless caravans the country remained bound by the terms of this compromise. But all this time the feeling of animosity between the North and the South was growing more intense; northern churches and newspapers denounced the evils of slavery, free-state and abolition parties developed, thousands of slaves were assisted in making their escape through the North to Canada in spite of the strict fugitive slave law, and there was bitter strife in Congress between the free-state and the slave-state members. The relations between the North and the South were becoming more and more strained. The time was rapidly approaching when the differences between the two sections were to be settled by a great war.

1. See outline of Balance of Power, page 251.

The Conflict Brought into Kansas in 1854. The Civil War began in 1861, the same year in which Kansas became a state; but seven years earlier, in 1854, Congress had passed a measure that brought the slavery trouble into Kansas and made this state the battle ground in the great national struggle over the slavery question.

— **The Kansas-Nebraska Bill, 1854.** The measure passed by Congress that played such an important part in the history of Kansas and of the Nation was known as the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and was the work of Senator Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois. It provided that the two territories, Kansas and Nebraska, should be organized, and that the question of slavery should be left for the people of each territory to decide for themselves. This method of settling the question was known as "popular sovereignty." Because the settlers were often called squatters it was frequently called "squatter sovereignty."

Reception of the Bill. Kansas and Nebraska were part of the territory which, according to the terms of the Missouri Compromise, was to be forever free, but under the Douglas bill they were to become either slave or free as the people who settled the territories might decide. When this bill was introduced into Congress it raised a storm of indignation among those opposed to slavery, and the debate which ensued lasted for months. The whole North was aroused and poured forth objection and protest, but to no avail. The bill was passed May 30, 1854.

Result of the Bill. The Kansas-Nebraska Bill meant that the Missouri Compromise had been repealed. It meant that Kansas and Nebraska were offered as prizes to be contended for by the free and the slave states. The South said, "You may have Nebraska; Kansas is ours." The North refused to recognize such a division of spoils, and insisted that both territories had been carved from free soil and

should both come into the Union free. Both North and South desired to secure Kansas, and each side urged that as many as possible of its own people should emigrate to the new Territory. It could scarcely be expected that, under such circumstances, Kansas would be left for gradual and peaceful settlement. The result was that the scene of strife was transferred from Congress to these western prairies, and from that time until the admission of the Territory as a state the conflict between the forces of freedom and slavery was waged here.

Indians Removed from Kansas Lands. It must be remembered that at this time Kansas was an Indian country; that many of the eastern tribes had given up their lands in exchange for lands here which had been promised to them forever. Nevertheless, the Indians were removed from Kansas, many of them immediately after its organization as a territory, the others soon afterward. They were taken to what has since become Oklahoma, where many of them still live. In this way room was made for the white settlers to enter Kansas.

SUMMARY

In 1820 the Missouri Compromise was passed. This measure provided that all the Louisiana Purchase lying north of the southern boundary of Missouri, except Missouri itself, should be forever free. This agreement was observed until the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in 1854. This bill provided that the settlers of each of these territories should decide whether it was to be made slave or free. Each side was determined to win Kansas, and as a result the slavery struggle was brought here and continued from 1854 until the admission of the Territory as a state. In order to make room for settlers the Indians were moved to Indian Territory, now known as Oklahoma.

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QUESTIONS

1. Why is 1854 an important date in Kansas history?
2. What great national question affected Kansas at that time? Explain.
3. Explain the attitude of the North and the South toward slavery.
4. What was meant by the "balance of power"?
5. Give the provisions and the date of the Missouri Compromise. How did this Compromise affect Kansas?
6. What did the Kansas-Nebraska Bill provide? Give the attitude of the North and the South toward it.
7. How did this Bill affect the Missouri Compromise? What was the result in Kansas?
8. What was done with the Indians in Kansas?

THE SONG OF THE KANSAS EMIGRANT¹

We cross the prairies as of old
The Pilgrims crossed the sea,
To make the West as they the East
The homestead of the free.

CHORUS:

The homestead of the free, my boys,
The homestead of the free,
To make the West as they the East
The homestead of the free.

We go to rear a wall of men
On Freedom's southern line
And plant beside the cotton tree
The rugged northern pine.

We're flowing from our native hills,
As our free rivers flow;
The blessing of our mother-land
Is on us as we go.

We go to plant her common schools
On distant prairie swells,
And give the Sabbaths of the wild
The music of her bells.

Upbearing like the ark of old,
The Bible in her van,
We go to test the truth of God
Against the fraud of man.

No pause, nor rest, save where the streams
That feed the Kansas run,
Save where our pilgrim gonfalon
Shall flout the setting sun.

We'll tread the prairies as of old
Our fathers sailed the sea;
And make the West as they the East
The homestead of the free.

—JOHN G. WHITTIER.

1. This song was written on the occasion of the departure of the second party sent out by the New England Emigrant Aid Company in 1854. It was sung to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne." John Greenleaf Whittier was an ardent abolitionist.

Start work

CHAPTER V

THE COMING OF THE SETTLERS

Little Known of Kansas in 1854. Kansas in 1854 was, to most people, only a name, a part of the great desert in the far west, an Indian country. Many of those who had crossed it in emigrating to California had been impressed with the beauty and richness of the country and had written back glowing accounts of it. Some of them had returned from the coast, and were now numbered among our early settlers. When its organization as a territory brought it into prominence, knowledge of Kansas soon became more general.

Advantages of the South. The people of the South felt confident that they could make it a slave state, for they had gained many victories in Congress, and the President, Franklin Pierce, was in sympathy with them. Moreover, they were closer to Kansas than were the northern people, and the only state touching Kansas was the slave state Missouri.

Advantages of the North. The people of the North, however, possessed one very important advantage. The population of the South consisted largely of plantation owners and their slaves, and it was not an easy matter for these men to leave their property or to take it into a new and untried country. On the other hand, the North was a land of small farms and shops and many laborers. Moreover, there was much foreign immigration into the United States in those years, and since the employment of slaves left no place in the South for white laborers, most of the immigrants entered the northern states, and added to the number of those who were ready and anxious to go farther west.

Consequently many more settlers came into Kansas from the North than from the South, but some of the Southerners tried to overcome this handicap in other ways.

The Coming of the Missourians. One of the plans of these Southerners was to use Missouri as the stepping-stone to Kansas. Immediately following the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill a number of Missourians came over into Kansas and took as claims large tracts of land. Settlers who asked for claims were required to build houses and to use the land for homes for a certain length of time. While many of the Missourians met these requirements, some of them did not come here to live. They notched trees, or posted notices, or laid rails on the ground in the shape of a house, or in some other way indicated their claims, and returned to their homes in Missouri, coming back only to vote or to fight when it seemed to them necessary. While in Kansas, however, they held a meeting at which it was resolved that: "We recognize slavery as always existing in this Territory," and, "We will afford protection to no abolitionists as settlers of Kansas Territory."

Handicap to Northern Emigration. The free-state people could not step over a boundary line and be in Kansas. Most of them lived a long way off, the trip out here was expensive, and little was known of the new Territory. It was a land without homes or towns, churches, schools, or newspapers, and the Northerners knew that people would hesitate to set out on the long journey to Kansas under all these difficulties. *ent 17*

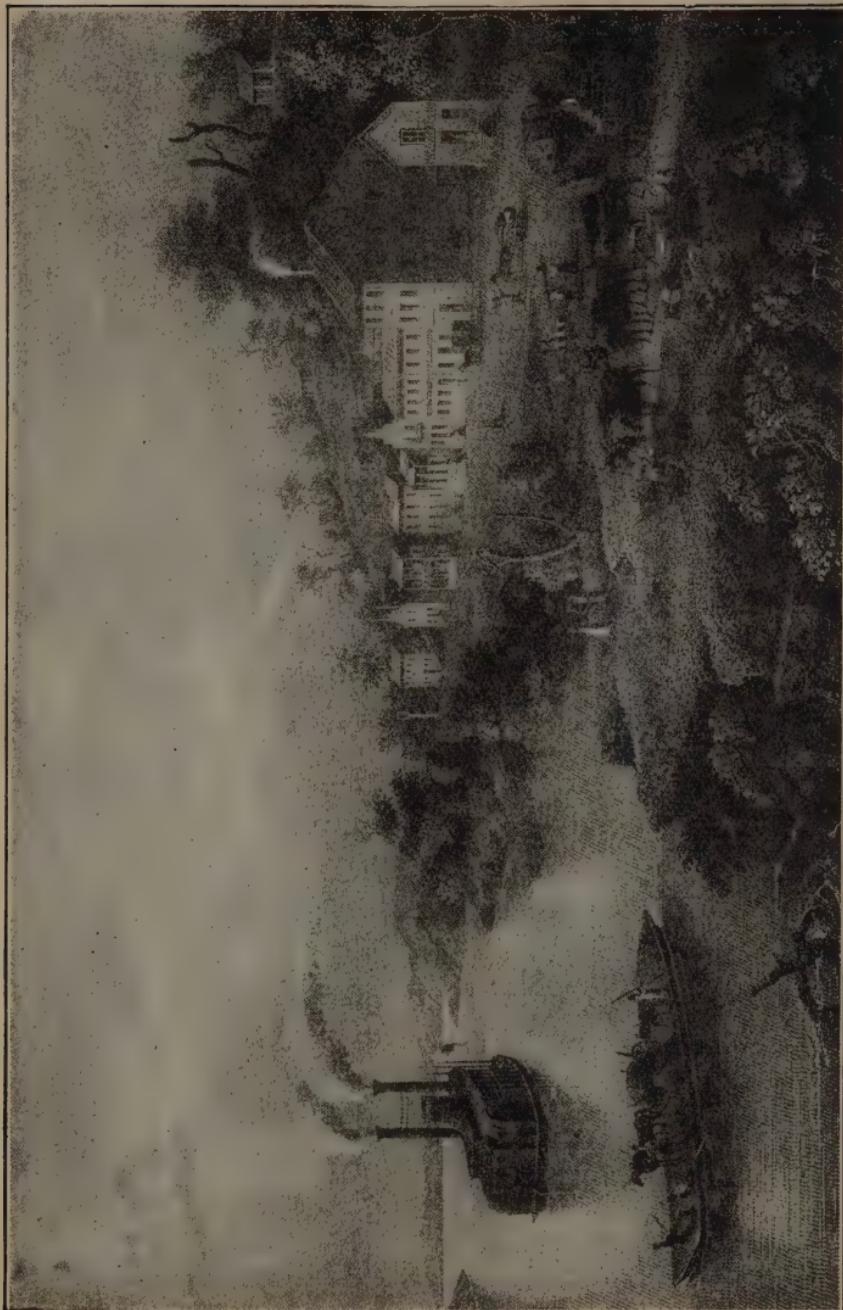
The New England Emigrant Aid Company. While the Kansas-Nebraska Bill was pending in Congress a Massachusetts man named Eli Thayer worked out a plan for assisting and encouraging people to undertake the long journey. His plan was to form a company for the purpose of inducing and organizing emigration to Kansas, especially

from New England, and reducing the expense and hardship involved. Thayer aroused public interest in his plan by constant writing and speaking and money enough was soon raised to organize a company, called the New England Emigrant Aid Company. It gathered and published information concerning the new country and organized emigrants into large parties in order to make the journey more pleasant and to reduce expense. Guides were sent with the parties. The company established schools, newspapers, mills, hotels, and other improvements that tended to lessen the hardships of the pioneers and to further the development of the new Territory. Several similar organizations were formed, but none of them was so well known as the New England Emigrant Aid Company.

Work of the Emigrant Aid Companies. Hundreds of people came here under the management of these companies, but probably the greatest service the companies performed was that of giving an immense amount of publicity and advertising to Kansas. Newspapers were filled with descriptions of the new Territory, and people were urged to go to Kansas at once, both to secure the advantages of the country and to help in saving it from slavery. In this way interest was aroused over the whole North, but for every one who came in one of the emigrant aid parties there were many who came independently, especially from the states farther west than New England—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa.

Southern Organizations. The organizations in the North aroused bitter feeling in the South, and a reward was offered for the capture of Eli Thayer. The South soon formed organizations too, some of them being known as Blue Lodges, Social Bands, and Sons of the South.

While the organizations in both the North and the South attracted much attention and brought settlers, the spirit of



KANSAS CITY IN 1854

conflict in Kansas Territory prevented many people in both sections from coming here.¹

The Coming of the Free-state Settlers. As has been stated, some Missourians came into Kansas immediately after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill on May 30, but the free-state people were not far behind, for on the first day of August, just two months later, the first party of emigrants sent out by the New England Emigrant Aid Company reached the Territory. Even these were not the first free-state men to arrive; a few who had come independently were already here.

The First Party of Settlers. This first party consisted of only twenty-nine men. It had been organized with some difficulty, for coming to Kansas was looked upon as a dangerous undertaking. Hundreds of people gathered to bid these men farewell as they started on their long journey to take part in the great conflict between freedom and slavery. There were many who would not have been surprised had the whole party been murdered on their arrival in Kansas, but when nothing of the kind happened others took courage and more parties soon followed.

They Reach the Present Site of Lawrence. The pioneer party reached St. Louis by railroad, where they boarded a steamboat and came up the Missouri River to Kansas City, then a town of only three or four hundred people. There they purchased an ox team to transport their baggage, and on a Saturday evening set out on foot into Kansas. By the following Tuesday noon they reached the present site of Lawrence, where they pitched their tents on a big flat-topped hill. To-day the great buildings of the University of Kansas stand on this hill, still known as Mount Oread,²

1. See Table of Population, page 252.

2. Named after Mount Oread Seminary at Worcester, Massachusetts, of which Eli Thayer was the founder and proprietor.

the name given it by this first party of pioneers. The weather was extremely hot; a drouth had parched the earth and prairie fires had destroyed the grass, but the pioneers were not discouraged. They staked out claims in the surrounding country and began preparations for the future.

The Second Party Arrives. In a short time the second party arrived. It was under the direction of Dr. Charles Robinson and Samuel C. Pomeroy, who were leaders in the free-state cause during the whole territorial struggle. This party was much larger, and part of its members were women and children. The town was now laid out, organized, and named Lawrence.¹ On the arrival of this party a boarding house was established by two of the women. It was thus described by a writer of that time: "In the open air, on some logs of wood, two rough boards were laid across for a table, and on washtubs, kegs, and blocks the boarders were seated around it." A short time later a hotel was opened. It was constructed by driving into the ground two long rows of poles, which were brought together at the top and the sides thatched with prairie grass. The ends were made of cotton cloth and the building resembled the "stray roof of a huge warehouse."

Getting Ready for the First Winter. The people lived in tents and houses of thatch through the summer and fall, but in the meantime all were busy getting log cabins ready for the winter. By the time winter had come a number of things had been accomplished; a sawmill was running, churches had been organized, two newspapers had been established, and Lawrence had been granted a post office with mail from Kansas City three times a week. The population was about four hundred. Many of the cabins still had cloth doors and were without floors, and altogether

1. Named in honor of Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston, an active member of the Emigrant Aid Company.

the people had all they could do to take care of themselves through the winter. When two more parties of emigrants arrived at the beginning of winter the task became much more difficult.

The Actual Settlers' Association. Besides the work of building homes and developing the town, there was much



THE FIRST HOUSE IN TOPEKA.

to occupy the minds of the pioneers. Missourians had taken claims over much of the eastern part of the Territory. While some proslavery settlers had come to make homes, just as the free-state settlers had, others of those who had taken claims were really living in Missouri. When the first party came to Lawrence, the members bought out the claims where they located their town. Later other claimants appeared and there was much trouble over the title to the land. The same kind of trouble arose in regard to the land taken by many free-state settlers outside of Lawrence.

This led to the formation of the Actual Settlers' Association, which helped to adjust such difficulties.

Other Towns. Lawrence was not the only place in the Territory that was settled before the close of the first winter. People were coming in from north, east, and south, settling on claims and starting other towns. The principal pro-slavery towns were Leavenworth, Atchison, and Lecompton. Free-state towns were Lawrence, Topeka, Osawatomie, and Manhattan. Leavenworth and Atchison were both founded by people from Missouri, and, since they were on the Missouri River, came to be outfitting points for travelers over the California and Salt Lake Trails. Lecompton, on the Kansas River, not far from Lawrence, soon became the headquarters of the proslavery people, and for several years was the territorial capital. Topeka was founded by a party from Pennsylvania with the hope of its becoming the capital of Kansas. Osawatomie soon became an important free-state center. Manhattan, on the Kansas River at the mouth of the Big Blue, was for the first few months called Boston. On the arrival of a party of seventy-five people from Cincinnati, Ohio, the name was changed to Manhattan. This party made the entire trip from Cincinnati to Manhattan by boat.

SUMMARY

When Kansas Territory was organized little was known of it, but because it was wanted by both the North and the South, knowledge of Kansas spread rapidly. The South had the sympathy of the President together with many strong friends in Congress and the added advantage that the only State touching Kansas was proslavery. The advantage of the North lay in the fact that it had a much larger number of people who were free to move to a new country. Some proslavery Missourians came in at once and took claims. A few free-state people came within a

month, and in two months the emigrant aid parties began to arrive. By the time winter had come four emigrant aid parties had reached Lawrence, many settlers were living on their claims, and several towns had been started by each side.

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QUESTIONS

1. When was Kansas organized as a territory? In what ways had the people gained any knowledge of Kansas up to this time? Why did Kansas soon become well known?
2. What advantages did the South have in the effort to win Kansas? The North?
3. Contrast the manner of life in the North and the South in those days. What do you know of the conditions to-day?
4. Why did Missouri play an important part in early Kansas affairs?
5. Why did the North organize emigrant aid companies? What was the chief company? What did it do? Did all the Kansas settlers come under the management of these companies?
6. What was the attitude of the South toward these organizations?
7. What effect did the conflict in Kansas have on its settlement?
8. When did the first emigrant aid party arrive? Tell of their journey; their settlement. Were they the first free-state settlers to arrive?
9. Give an account of the second party. Tell something of the way they lived. What had been accomplished by the time winter set in?
10. What was the Actual Settlers' Association? Why was it formed?
11. Name several persons connected with this period of Kansas history and tell something of each.
12. Name and locate some of the towns settled during this period.

CHAPTER VI

THE FIRST TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

The Government of a Territory. When a territory is organized it must be provided with a government. The people in a territory may not elect their officers as in a state; they may elect a legislature and a delegate to Congress, but the governor, secretary, judges, and certain other officers are appointed by the President.

The First Territorial Governor. In October, 1854, there arrived in Kansas the first territorial Governor, Andrew H. Reeder, who, although he was known to favor slavery, was heartily welcomed by all the people. That he might become familiar with conditions in the Territory, Governor Reeder made a tour of inspection shortly after his arrival. Although this was but little more than four months after the opening of the Territory, he found a number of settlements scattered over eastern Kansas. Towns were springing up, and the prairies were dotted with the tents and cabins of the pioneers. Several thousand people had arrived by this time, some of them free-state and some proslavery. The proslavery settlers had brought a few slaves. There were also many Indians here, for only a part of the tribes had as yet been removed.

The First Election Called. On his return from his tour of observation, which had included the most remote settlements, as far west as Council Grove and Fort Riley, Governor Reeder issued a proclamation for the first election to be held in Kansas. The date was set for November 29, at which time a delegate to Congress was to be chosen.

Interest in the Election. The settlers were all busily engaged in building cabins and otherwise providing for the

coming of winter, and since this election was not deemed of much importance they took little interest in it. This was not the case, however, with some of the Missourians, and at this first election, under the leadership of their Senator, D. R. Atchison, they gave an exhibition of the methods by which they expected to control Kansas.

Election Day, November 29, 1854. On the day before election the Blue Lodge voters began to cross the border into Kansas. They came well armed, and organized into companies, each of which went to a polling place. They came to vote, and they voted. There were so many of them that they were able to outnumber the legal voters in many of the precincts where they took possession of the polls. Election judges who refused to accept their votes were removed and judges of their own installed.¹

The Result. Of course the proslavery delegate was overwhelmingly elected. He would probably have been elected had the Missourians stayed at home, for up to this time a majority of the settlers outside of Lawrence favored slavery. The result of this unfair election was to renew the excitement in the North at such a working out of the principle of "popular sovereignty." But the free-state pioneers were not to be discouraged. They continued, during the winter, their home building, their preparations for the spring cultivation, and the securing of titles to their land.

The Second Election, March 30, 1855. The first event of importance in the new year was the taking of the census of the Territory in the spring. It showed a total population of 8,601, about 3,000 of whom were voters. A little later a date was set for the election of a territorial Legislature. Since this body of men would make the laws for

1. It should be borne in mind that many of the Missourians who took such an active part in Kansas affairs were not representative citizens of that state, but were of the unprincipled and outlaw classes. Many of them were hired for this work.

the Territory, there was no lack of interest among the settlers in this election. It was well understood that the Missourians were expecting to vote again. Money was being raised and men hired to march into Kansas on election day. They came, fully five thousand of them, armed with pistols, guns, and bowie-knives, and marched to the different polling places. They did not pretend to be residents of Kansas, but boasted that they were from Missouri. They were disorderly and dangerous, and in many cases drove the legal voters from the polls. Not more than half of the 3,000 rightful voters cast ballots in this election, but the count showed that more than 6,000 ballots were cast.

The "Bogus Legislature." The whole thing had been so openly fraudulent that the free-state people demanded that the Governor set aside this election and call a new one. The Missourians threatened his life if this were done. When the day came for deciding the question, the men who had been fraudulently elected gathered in the Governor's office, armed and defiant. The Governor and a number of his friends who were there to protect him were also armed. Bitter discussion ensued, but there was no fighting. Contests had not been filed against all of the men elected. Governor Reeder decided to recognize the election except where sufficient proof of fraud was shown. In these cases he threw out the returns and ordered another election. The proslavery men took no part in the new election and a number of free-state men were chosen to the Legislature. When the Legislature met, the proslavery majority promptly unseated these free-state members and recognized the men first elected. This gave the Territory an entirely proslavery Legislature. It was called by the free-state people the "Bogus Legislature." It adopted for Kansas the whole body of Missouri laws, and added a series of slave laws

that were probably the most severe of any ever enacted in the United States.

The First Legislature, at Pawnee, July, 1855. The Governor chose Pawnee as the place where the Legislature should meet. Pawnee was a new town on the Kansas River, within the present bounds of the Fort Riley military reservation. Since it was west of nearly all the settlements, the members had to make long journeys to reach it. Both because of the inconvenience of location and because the proslavery members desired to be nearer the Missouri border, the Legislature remained in session at Pawnee only five days, just long enough to unseat the free-state members and to pass an act removing the seat of government temporarily to Shawnee Mission.¹ All that remains of Pawnee to-day is the stone building that was erected for a capitol.²

The Removal of Governor Reeder. Governor Reeder had refused to accede to all the demands of the proslavery people and had fallen into disfavor with them. When he refused to sign some of their measures they petitioned the President for his removal, which soon followed. Governor Reeder's administration had lasted through less than a year of these troublous times. In the summer of 1855, with the Territory little more than a year old, the people were divided into two bitter factions, proslavery and free-state, with the proslavery people congratulating themselves upon being rid of a Governor they could not control, upon having the support of the President, and upon having a Legislature unanimously proslavery. Daniel Woodson, the territorial Secretary, who now became Acting Governor, approved the acts of the proslavery Legislature.

Gloomy Outlook for the Free-state People. These were dark days for the free-state people; they had no hand in the government and no recognition in the laws of the Territory.

1. See pages 45, 46, 215.

2. See page 214.

They were denounced, misrepresented, and ridiculed. To add to the gloom of the situation, the new territorial Governor, Wilson Shannon, at first entirely ignored the existence of free-state citizens. No community could obey the slave laws passed by the "Bogus Legislature" without becoming proslavery. But the free-state people had no intention of becoming proslavery; they had no intention of giving up the struggle. They found themselves confronted with the question of what was to be done. It was a very grave situation.

SUMMARY

The first territorial Governor, Andrew H. Reeder, arrived in October, 1854. After a tour of inspection, he called an election to choose a territorial delegate to Congress. Although there were probably enough proslavery settlers to carry the election, some Missourians, to make sure, came over in force, and elected their candidate by an overwhelming majority. Another election was called in March to choose members of a territorial legislature. The Missourians came again, and although the census had shown but 3,000 voters in Kansas there were twice that number of ballots cast. On proof of fraud Governor Reeder threw out the contested returns and free-state men were elected, but when the Legislature met the proslavery majority unseated them and recognized those first elected. Pawnee was chosen by the Governor as the territorial capital, but after five days the Legislature adjourned to Shawnee Mission. The measures passed were entirely in the interest of slavery. Although Governor Reeder came to Kansas favoring slavery, he did not approve of the methods of the proslavery people. He was removed in July, 1855. He was replaced by Wilson Shannon, who was in full sympathy with slavery interests. Every condition was unfavorable to the free-state people at this time.

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QUESTIONS

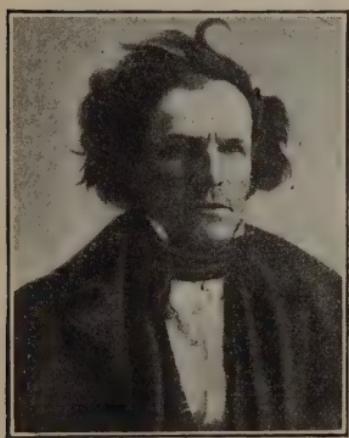
1. How is a territory governed?
2. Who was the first territorial Governor of Kansas? How long did he serve? What was his attitude toward slavery?
3. What were the conditions in Kansas when the first Governor arrived? How far west did settlements reach at that time?
4. When was the first election held? What was its purpose? Give an account of it.
5. When was the first census taken and what did it show?
6. What was the purpose of the second election? Give an account of it.
7. Why was the "Bogus Legislature" so called? Where did it meet? What did it do?
8. Who were some of the proslavery leaders?
9. Why were these "dark days" for the free-state people?
10. Who was the new territorial Governor? With which side did he sympathize?

CHAPTER VII

RIVAL GOVERNMENTS IN KANSAS

The Free-state Plan. The free-state people decided to ignore the proslavery government, and since they were really made outlaws by the "Bogus Legislature" they organized another government and sought the admission of Kansas as a state. To accomplish this it was necessary

to draw up a state constitution, which must be approved by the people of the Territory and by Congress.



JAMES H. LANE.

Free-state Leaders. A number of meetings were held for the purpose of getting the free-state people interested and willing to work together. The leaders in these efforts were Dr. Charles Robinson, of Lawrence, ex-Governor Reeder, who had come back to Kansas as a tireless worker in the free-state cause,

and James H. Lane, a man of much experience who had recently come to Kansas. Lane became one of the most radical of free-state men and played an important part in Kansas affairs for many years.

The Topeka Constitution, 1855. In the fall of 1855 a convention was held at Topeka, and a state constitution which said, "There shall be no slavery in this State," was drawn up. When a little later the Topeka Constitution was submitted to a vote of the people it carried by an immense majority. Only free-state people voted, of course, for the proslavery people did not recognize any of these acts as

having any force. Later in the winter state officers were elected under the Constitution, Dr. Charles Robinson being made Governor and James H. Lane a United States Senator. In the spring of 1856 the Constitution was sent to Congress with a request that Kansas be admitted to the Union, but the bill making Kansas a state failed to pass.

The Wakarusa War, 1855. These were not the only events occurring in the Territory. It had become evident early in the fall of 1855 that with the people divided into these two groups, each governing itself and denying the authority of the other, there would be a conflict. The proslavery people had committed several outrages that added to the irritation of the free-state people, but the real trouble came with the murder of a free-state man. This brought on what was called the Wakarusa War.

The Beginning of the Trouble. A proslavery man named Coleman shot and killed a young free-state man named Dow. This occurred about ten miles south of Lawrence. Coleman then fled to Westport, Missouri, where he appealed for protection to a man named Jones, who, although he lived in Missouri and was the postmaster at Westport, had been appointed by the "Bogus Legislature" as sheriff of Douglas County. Jones was a border ruffian of the lowest and most dangerous type, and had made himself obnoxious to the free-state people by his leadership in the fraudulent elections.

The Arrest of Branson. In the meantime a friend of Coleman declared that his life was threatened by Jacob Branson, an old man with whom young Dow had made his home. Thereupon Sheriff Jones arrested Branson, but a party of free-state men, indignant because of such high-handed proceedings, rescued him and took him to Lawrence.

Proslavery Hatred of Lawrence. Of all the settlements in Kansas, Lawrence was the most hated by the proslavery

people, for it was the hotbed of free-state principles and the gathering place of those who scorned the territorial Legislature. There had come to be a general proslavery conviction that nothing less than the destruction of this town could bring them peace and safety.

Sheriff Jones Gathers an Army. Lawrence had nothing to do with any of this trouble with the sheriff, but when the rescued Branson was taken there it gave the enemy an excuse to threaten the destruction of the town. When his prisoner was taken from him, Jones sent a call to Missouri for help and asked Governor Shannon for three thousand men to "carry out the laws." The result was that fifteen hundred Missourians assembled for the destruction of Lawrence, and camped on the banks of the Wakarusa River about three miles south of the town.

Lawrence Prepares for Defense. Meanwhile, although Branson and his rescuers had left Lawrence and there was not a man in the town for whom Jones had a warrant, his army continued to gather, and Lawrence prepared for defense. The surrounding settlers came in and the six hundred men built fortifications and drilled.

End of the Wakarusa War. The army of Jones, "an unwashed, braggart, volcanic multitude," was living off the surrounding country, rifling cabins and stealing horses and cattle. The people of Lawrence were feeling the burden of the siege also, for with the large number of those who had come in from the outside their supplies were being rapidly exhausted. Finally two men succeeded in getting through the lines of the enemy and reaching the Governor, who was being deceived about conditions. Governor Shannon then came to Lawrence and, learning how things really were, took an active part in arranging a treaty between the opposing forces and, to the disgust and disappointment of Sheriff Jones, dispersed the proslavery army. Without

battle or bloodshed, what has since been known as the Wakarusa War was over.

SUMMARY

Instead of submitting to the proslavery territorial Government, the free-state people decided to set up another government. They held a convention at Topeka and drew up a constitution prohibiting slavery. This constitution was adopted by the free-state people of the Territory, and then sent to Congress with a request that Kansas be admitted to the Union. The bill failed to pass. These rival governments within the Territory brought on the Wakarusa War, the principal events of which were as follows: Coleman shot Dow and fled to Jones, sheriff of Douglas County, for protection. Jones arrested Dow's friend Branson, who was rescued by free-state men and taken to Lawrence, the town most hated by the proslavery people. Jones then gathered an army of Missourians for the purpose of destroying Lawrence. While both sides were preparing for the struggle two free-state men succeeded in reaching Governor Shannon, who came to Lawrence and, on learning the real condition, succeeded in arranging a treaty of peace, and dispersed the proslavery army.

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QUESTIONS

1. Explain what is meant by "rival governments in Kansas."
2. What was the purpose of the Topeka Constitution?
3. Was Kansas admitted under this Constitution?
4. Who was Charles Robinson? James H. Lane?
5. What event brought on the Wakarusa War? Why was it so named?
6. Name five persons connected with this war, and tell something of each.
7. What did Lawrence have to do with the trouble?
8. Give the events of the Wakarusa War. How was it ended?

CHAPTER VIII

THE PERIOD OF VIOLENCE

The Severe Winter of 1855-'56. The Wakarusa War closed in December, 1855. This second winter proved to be an exceedingly severe one, and many of the settlers were not sufficiently protected against the sudden and intense cold. Most of the houses were hastily constructed, one-room log buildings, many of them with dirt floors, and windows and doors of cotton cloth. The storms drifted into these cabins through numberless chinks and cracks in roof and walls. One of the pioneers, writing of that winter, says: "At times, when the winds were bleakest, we went to bed as the only escape from freezing. More than once we awoke in the morning to find six inches of snow in the cabin. To get up, to make one's toilet under such circumstances, was not a very comfortable performance. Often we had little to eat; the wolf was never far from our door during that hard winter of 1855-'56."

Preparations for Hostilities. The struggle of the pioneers with the hardships of winter closed hostilities for a while, but it soon became evident that the Missourians were preparing more extensively than ever to invade Kansas, destroy Lawrence, and drive the free-state people from the Territory, or force them to recognize the proslavery territorial Government. The free-state people began to gather stores and ammunition and to send calls to the northern states for men and money to meet the situation.

The Sacking of Lawrence, May 21, 1856. A number of minor conflicts occurred. Sheriff Jones was wounded, a young free-state man named Barber was killed, and then came the long feared attack upon Lawrence. From the

beginning the policy of the free-state people had been to avoid conflict wherever possible. On this occasion they made every attempt to conciliate and to pacify the attacking force, but in vain. As the proslavery leaders rode through the town they were invited to dinner by Mr. Eldridge, the proprietor of the new \$20,000 hotel built by the Emigrant Aid Company. They accepted the invitation, and in the afternoon the mob completely demolished the hotel. They threw the two printing presses of the town into the river, then ransacked stores and houses, taking whatever they wanted, and before leaving town burned Governor Robinson's home. The financial loss to Lawrence and to the surrounding country was heavy. Though the people had been oppressed and outraged they had not been conquered. By offering no resistance they had robbed the affair of any possible justification in the eyes of the world.

John Brown. There was one who bitterly opposed this policy of nonresistance, who believed that the way to meet the situation was to fight. This was John Brown, a tall, gaunt, grizzled old man who had come to Kansas a few weeks before the sacking of Lawrence. Five sons had preceded him and had settled near Osawatomie. John Brown came, not to aid his sons in their pioneer struggles, nor to make a home for himself, but because it seemed to him an opportunity to strike a blow at slavery. He hated slavery



JOHN BROWN.

with an intensity that knew no bounds, and he gave all of his mind and energy to warfare against it.

The Pottawatomie Massacre, May 24, 1856. The sacking of Lawrence roused him to a high pitch of excitement. He believed that this outrage should be avenged, and determined to strike a blow, to return violence for violence. With a party of seven or eight men, including four of his sons, he made a night trip down Pottawatomie Creek where a number of proslavery settlers lived. Five of these settlers were called out of their houses and killed.

 **Beginning of Four Months of Violence.** This kind of warfare was not in accordance with the plans or purposes of the leaders of the free-state movement, and was not approved by them. News of the awful affair spread rapidly through the Territory and created wild excitement. The Pottawatomie massacre was followed by a period of nearly four months of violence on both sides.

 **Both Sides Arm for War.** A band of border ruffians gathered to wreak vengeance on those who had taken the lives of the proslavery settlers of Pottawatomie Creek. The battle of Black Jack resulted, in which the border ruffians were defeated by John Brown and his men. The Missouri border hurriedly gathered more forces and marched a well-armed body of men into Kansas. The free-state men had been busy, too, and on June 5 the Missourians were met by a band of armed free-state Kansas settlers.

Armies Dispersed by the Governor. This alarming state of affairs aroused Governor Shannon and he at once ordered both sides to disperse. The free-state army disbanded, but the Missourians obeyed sullenly, and on their way back to Missouri they committed a number of depredations, and pillaged Osawatomie, which they hated because it was the home of John Brown.

Free-state Help from Northern States. The North was deeply stirred by the calamities endured by the free-state people in Kansas. Although practically all of the free-state newspapers here had been discontinued or destroyed, the papers in the northern and eastern states were filled with narrations of the hardships, robberies, and murders that had befallen antislavery settlers in the Territory. The Kansas troubles were discussed from the pulpit, and the great preacher, Henry Ward Beecher, advised sending rifles to Kansas and pledged his church for a definite number. The men thus sent out armed with Bibles and rifles were sometimes called "The Rifle Christians." Public meetings were addressed by men fresh from Kansas, among them ex-Governor Reeder, S. N. Wood, and James H. Lane. Much sympathy was aroused for the suffering free-state settlers. Large sums of money were raised, and companies of men were organized to take part in the territorial contest. The movement swept over the states from Boston to the Northwest.¹ "Societies of semi-military cast, no less willing to furnish guns than groceries, sprang up as if by magic, and overshadowed the earlier, more pacific organizations." As a result of these agitations a stream of migration moved toward Kansas during the spring and summer of 1856. Every party came prepared for defense, and many brought with them a goodly stock of provisions. One writer says of the immigrants, "There were fewer women and children, less house-luggage, fewer agricultural implements; more men, more arms, more ammunition." *end 5*

Missouri River Closed to Free-state Immigration. These activities of the North were viewed with alarm by the pro-

1. Ingalls said of this period: "No time was ever so minutely and so indelibly photographed upon the public retina. The name of no State was ever on so many friendly and so many hostile tongues. It was pronounced in every political speech, and inserted in every political platform. No region was ever so advertised, and the impression then produced has never passed away."

end Dec 1

slavery leaders. They believed that this inflow of free-state settlers must be checked or it would end all hope of making Kansas a slave state. One of the most important of the measures they adopted for this purpose was the closing of the Missouri River to free-state immigration. They overhauled the steamboats and seized merchandise and arms that were being sent to free-state people, and they arrested and turned back all travelers whom they believed to be unfriendly to the South. All overland immigrants received similar treatment as soon as they touched Missouri soil.

New Route to Kansas. Although this policy occasioned the northern people considerable loss and much inconvenience, it did not check the movement toward Kansas. It simply meant that the immigrants came through Iowa and Nebraska, entering Kansas from the North.

The Southerners also appealed to their people and money was raised and men were sent to Kansas, but the response was not to be compared with that of the North.

A Condition of Lawlessness. While these things were going on, Kansas was becoming more and more lawless. It would be hard to say which side surpassed the other in misdeeds. A number of free-state leaders, including Dr. Robinson, were held at Lecompton during the summer as prisoners on a charge of treason. The free-state people were irritated by the loss of money, supplies, and mail, through the Missouri blockade. Bands of armed proslavery men guarded the roads out of Topeka and Lawrence, so that these towns were really in a state of siege. These guards lived on supplies taken from the surrounding settlers, and cut off supplies sent to the towns so that food became very scarce, especially at Lawrence, where the chief article of diet for some time was ground oats. Meanwhile, supplies were reaching the proslavery towns, Tecumseh, Lecompton, and Franklin, without hindrance. It was

evident to the free-state people that their enemies expected to starve them out of the Territory, and they were stirred to retaliate. The free-state guerrillas again began their work of seizing the supplies of proslavery settlers and merchants. This was kept up until many of the proslavery people were completely impoverished.

The "Army of the North." About the first of August a report that Lane was coming with the "Army of the North" spread over the Territory. James H. Lane was one of the free-state men who had been in the northern states, addressing meetings and raising men and money. He was a very eloquent speaker and had influenced many to come to Kansas. The "Army of the North" consisted of several hundred men, women and children, most of whom had come to make homes for themselves. This army was a combination of several parties that had united to come into Kansas over the new route through Iowa and Nebraska. Lane was with the party, but only a small number were armed or had been gathered by him.

A Proslavery Army Gathers. The proslavery leaders began to rally their men along the border. The following sentences are taken from one of the calls they published: "Lane's men have arrived! Civil war is begun! And we call on all who are not prepared to see their friends butchered, to be themselves driven from their homes, to rally to the rescue." A large number of men soon gathered on the border, anxiously awaiting permission to move into Kansas; but as Governor Shannon had dispersed the Missouri army a few weeks earlier, he now refused to issue orders for the new army to move into the Territory.

Governor Shannon Resigns. About this time Governor Shannon resigned. He had so displeased the proslavery people that he was compelled to flee for his life under cover of night. Daniel Woodson, Secretary of the Territory, now

became Acting Governor until the new Governor should arrive. As he was in full sympathy with proslavery interests he opened the Territory to the Missouri invasion. Woodson's power lasted only three weeks, but they were the darkest days that Kansas had experienced.

The Burning of Osawatomie. The proslavery army moved into Kansas. The Pottawatomie massacre had not been forgotten, and when this army reached Osawatomie, "the headquarters of old Brown," they attacked the town. John Brown had only forty-one men, and so thoroughly did the enemy do their work this time that only four cabins escaped burning.

Arrival of Governor Geary, September, 1856. At this time the new territorial Governor, John W. Geary, arrived. Governor Geary described the situation that he found on his arrival in the following words: "I reached Kansas and entered upon the discharge of my official duties in the most gloomy hour of her history. Desolation and ruin reigned on every hand; homes and firesides were deserted; the smoke of burning dwellings darkened the atmosphere; women and children, driven from their habitations, wandered over the prairies and among the woodlands, or sought refuge even among the Indian tribes. The highways were infested with numerous predatory bands, and the towns were fortified and garrisoned by armies of conflicting partisans, each excited almost to frenzy, and determined upon mutual extermination. Such was, without exaggeration, the condition of the Territory at the period of my arrival."

Conditions in the Territory. In the meantime the big body of armed Missourians was moving forward and the proslavery settlers were gathering in answer to a call that closed with these words: "Then let every man who can bear arms be off to the war again. Let it be the third and last time. Let the watchword be, 'Extermination, total

and complete.''" The free-state people were scattered, unorganized, and but scantily supplied with arms and provisions, and were therefore in no condition to meet such a force. Fortunately, the new Governor, whose policy was that of fair play, at once ordered all bodies of armed men to disband.

Preparations for the Defense of Lawrence. The Missourians, however, continued to move toward Lawrence. The Governor then took some United States troops and went to Lawrence, which he found in an almost defenseless condition. The town was poorly fortified, with few provisions and not more than ten rounds of ammunition. Even the women and children were armed. There were not more than three hundred people, but there seemed to be no thought of surrender. They would either repulse the enemy or perish in the attempt. The arrival of the Governor with United States soldiers brought unexpected relief.

End of the Reign of Violence, September, 1856. On the morning of September 15, Governor Geary marched out to the Missouri army encamped about three miles from Lawrence, held a conference with the leaders, and insisted that his orders for disbanding be obeyed. The Missourians consented, and the force of twenty-seven hundred well-equipped men went home. Thus ended the four months' reign of violence¹ that had begun with the sacking of Lawrence in May. The threatened attack on Lawrence was the last organized effort of the Missourians to take Kansas by force. Both sides soon gave up their plundering expeditions, travel became safer and property more secure. For a time peace settled down over the Territory, and Governor Geary, believing that order was entirely restored to Kansas, appointed November 20 "as a day of general

1. This period has given rise to the expression "bleeding Kansas."

praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God." With the close of the period of violence a little less than two and a half years had passed since the organization of Kansas as a territory in the spring of 1854.

SUMMARY

Hostilities were renewed in the spring of 1856. The Missourians prepared for invasion, and the free-state people for defense. Several minor conflicts were followed by the sacking of Lawrence, to which the free-state people offered no resistance. This policy was not approved by John Brown. He counseled revenge and the Pottawatomie massacre followed. Then began a four months' "reign of terror." Several conflicts followed, among them the battle of Black Jack. An army was hurriedly gathered by each side, but Governor Shannon ordered them to disperse. The sympathy of the whole North was aroused, and men and money poured into Kansas. This led to the closing of Missouri to free-state travel, and the newcomers entered Kansas through Nebraska. During this time both sides were committing many outrages and there was a constant condition of lawlessness. The coming of the "Army of the North" resulted in the gathering of a large army from Missouri called "the 2700." Governor Shannon resigned, and Acting Governor Woodson permitted this army to enter Kansas, and it marched toward Lawrence, pillaging Osawatomie as it passed. While Lawrence was awaiting attack, Geary, the new Governor, arrived and ordered the army disbanded. This ended the period of violence.

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QUESTIONS

1. When did the Wakarusa War close?
2. Describe the winter of 1855-'56.
3. What conditions came with the spring?
4. Give an account of the sacking of Lawrence.
5. Who was John Brown? Why did he come to Kansas? What was the Pottawatomie massacre? What do you know of John Brown other than what is given in this book?
6. Give an account of the battle of Black Jack, the gathering of armies, and the pillaging of Osawatomie.
7. What free-state assistance was given by the North?
8. What measure did this lead Missouri to take?
9. What was the "Army of the North"?
10. What was "the 2700"? Who permitted this force to enter Kansas?
11. Give an account of the second attack on Osawatomie.
12. Name the territorial Governors up to this time.
13. Who was the new Governor? How did he describe the conditions that he found in Kansas?
14. How was Lawrence threatened? What became of the army?
15. When did the period of violence close?
16. What condition followed?
17. How long was this after the organization of the Territory?



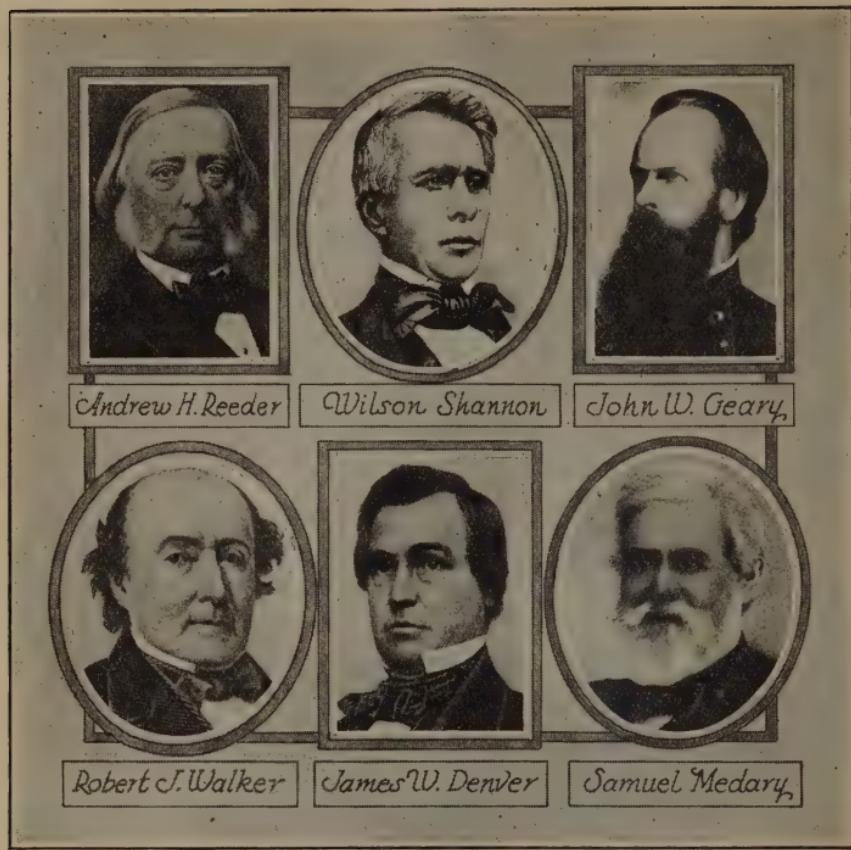
CHAPTER IX

THE PERIOD OF POLITICAL CONTESTS

Beginning of the Political Period, 1857. The Missourians had given up hope of conquering Kansas by force. After the close of the period of violence the contest became almost entirely a political struggle between the proslavery and the free-state settlers, each side trying to win Kansas by securing control of its government. The next few years were filled with conventions, elections, and political schemes.

Governor Geary Leaves the Territory. The second territorial Legislature met at Lecompton in the opening days of 1857. It was composed entirely of proslavery members. Because of Governor Geary's efforts to be just to both sides, the legislature did everything possible to annoy and harass him. The free-state men rallied to his support, but conditions soon became so intolerable that one night in March, after having been in office about six months, he made a hasty escape from Kansas. Governor Geary had found Kansas in a deplorable condition and left it not greatly improved, but he had attempted to do justice to all. His place was taken by Governor Walker, who arrived in May.

A Proslavery Constitution Prepared, 1857. Up to this time the only attempt to get Kansas admitted as a state was the effort of the free-state men under the Topeka Constitution, but the proslavery people had long been planning to draw up a constitution under which they might secure the admission of Kansas as a slave state. The territorial Legislature provided for a constitutional convention, which met at Lecompton in September, 1857, and prepared what was called the Lecompton Constitution.



TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS

The First Free-state Territorial Legislature. Two important events were to take place in the fall of 1857; the election of a new territorial legislature, and the vote on the Lecompton Constitution. When election day came, United States troops were stationed in the different precincts to prevent illegal voting and invasions from Missouri. Under Governor Walker's promise of a fair election, both parties voted for the first time since the fraudulent election in the spring of 1855. The result was a free-state victory, and for the first time Kansas was to have a free-state legis

lature. This result was not achieved without many protests and threats from the proslavery people, who now became afraid to submit their Lecompton Constitution to a vote, for it was clear that the free-state people were largely in the majority and would defeat it.

Fear to Submit the Lecompton Constitution. After a number of meetings and debates among themselves, the proslavery people decided to get around this difficulty by not submitting the Constitution at all, but by submitting instead a ballot with the two statements to choose between: "the Constitution with slavery," or "the Constitution without slavery."

Each Side Holds an Election. This gave the free-state people no chance to vote against the Constitution as a whole, and of course their indignation was aroused. The election was held in December, 1857. The free-state men refused to vote, and after several meetings and a special session of their new free-state legislature the free-state people appointed a day in January, 1858, for an election to decide for or against the Constitution. This time the proslavery party refused to vote. Thus each side held an election and carried its point by a big majority.

End of the Lecompton Constitution. No attention was paid to the defeat of the Constitution at the hands of the free-state people, and it was sent to Congress. After a long discussion Congress attached a number of conditions to the Constitution and sent it back to Kansas to be voted on by all the people. Of the 13,000 votes cast at this election, which was held August 2, 1858, more than 11,000 were against it. This ended the second attempt to get Kansas admitted as a state.

The Leavenworth Constitution, 1858. While the Lecompton Constitution was pending in Congress, the free-state people concluded that it was time for them to try their

hands at constitution making again. During the winter and spring of 1858 they produced the Leavenworth Constitution, which was accepted by a small majority in Kansas but was never voted on by either house of Congress.

Trouble in Southeastern Kansas. These events of territorial history occurred within a small area. With Lawrence as a center, a circle with a radius of thirty miles would include virtually all of them. Another part of Kansas, the southeastern, including what is now Miami, Linn and Bourbon counties, came into prominence at this time and showed that the period of bloodshed was not yet past. The southeastern part of the Territory had been settled largely by proslavery people, but gradually the Northerners began to come in. The proslavery people frequently made raids on them, the free-state settlers retaliated, and southern Kansas was soon in the midst of a guerrilla warfare. The free-state people engaged in this warfare came to be known as Jayhawkers.¹ Their leader was a man named James Montgomery.

The Marais des Cygnes Massacre. *12. End of* These conditions continued until in the spring of 1858. While the Lecompton and Leavenworth constitutions were being considered in the Territory, there occurred in Linn County the Marais des Cygnes massacre, the most shocking and bloody event of the whole territorial period. A Southerner named Hamelton made up a list of free-state men whom he planned to seize and execute. On May 19, almost two years to the day after the Pottawatomie massacre by John Brown, Hamelton with a gang of Missourians captured eleven of the free-state men, marched them to a near-by gulch, lined them up and fired a volley. Five men were killed, five were

1. The origin of the word "Jayhawker" is uncertain, though a number of different accounts have been given of it. In recent years the term has come to be applied to our State and our people, and it is not unusual for a Kansan to be spoken of as a "Jayhawker."

wounded, and one remained unharmed. This terrible deed created great excitement, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to capture Hamelton and his men.¹

Order Restored. Steps were taken to bring about a more settled condition in southeastern Kansas. Though several other outrages took place, none of them was so barbarous as the Marais des Cygnes massacre, and order was gradually restored.

Proslavery and Free-state Names Dropped. During the trouble over the Lecompton Constitution in the closing days of 1857 Governor Walker was compelled to resign, and in the autumn of 1858 Governor Denver, who succeeded him, voluntarily resigned. Although Denver was the fifth territorial Governor, he was the first one who had not been compelled to give up his office. This was one of the indications that better days were beginning in Kansas. Lawlessness was practically over, and the South was no longer hopeful of making Kansas a slave state. The settlers dropped the terms proslavery and free-state, and identified themselves with the National political parties.

The Wyandotte Constitution, 1859. In the summer of the next year, 1859, a fourth constitutional convention was held at Wyandotte. There was less hard feeling now between the two factions, and the members of this convention were from both political parties, Democrat and Republican. It was generally conceded by this time that Kansas was to be a free state, and the new Constitution contained the words, ("There shall be no slavery in this State; and no involuntary servitude, except for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.") This was called the Wyandotte Constitution, and when it was submitted to the people in the fall a large majority of the votes were cast in favor of it.

1. One of Hamelton's men was brought to justice five years later.

Kansas Admitted to the Union, January 29, 1861. But the question was not yet settled, for Congress had to vote on the admission of Kansas under the Wyandotte Constitution. These events took place in the closing days of 1859, only a little more than a year before the beginning of the Civil War. Relations between the North and the South had become strained almost to the breaking point. The Congressmen from the South had given up hope of making Kansas a slave state, but they were not willing to admit it as a free state, and consequently a year passed before the Wyandotte Constitution of Kansas was acted upon. Finally, in January, 1861, some of the southern states seceded from the Union and their representatives and senators withdrew from Congress, leaving a free-state majority. The bill for the admission of Kansas under the Wyandotte Constitution was at once called up and passed. The next day it was signed by President Buchanan, and on January 29, 1861, Kansas became a state.

First State Officers. In December, 1859, shortly after the people had voted to adopt the Wyandotte Constitution, they held an election to choose state officers to act whenever Kansas should be admitted to the Union. For Governor they chose Dr. Charles Robinson, who had so faithfully served the free-state cause throughout the long but successful struggle. The first United States senators from Kansas were two other well-known free-state men, James H. Lane and Samuel C. Pomeroy. The Wyandotte Constitution designated Topeka as the temporary capital. An election was held in November, 1861, for the purpose of selecting a permanent capital. Topeka received 7,996 votes, Lawrence 5,291, and all other places 1,184. Thus Topeka became the capital of Kansas.

SUMMARY

The first two and a half years of the territorial period were spent in the warfare which was practically closed when Governor Geary sent "the 2700" home. The last four months of the two and a half years formed the "period of violence." The next three years were given to the political struggle which ended with the adoption of the Wyandotte Constitution. During the remaining year the people went about their work, while this Constitution was pending in Congress. In 1857, early in the political period, the free-state people succeeded, for the first time, in electing the legislature. The proslavery people prepared the Lecompton Constitution, but submitted to the people only two statements concerning it. The free-state people refused to vote, but held another election, at which the proslavery people refused to vote. After the Lecompton Constitution was returned from Congress it was voted on by both factions and defeated. In the meantime the free-state people submitted the Leavenworth Constitution, which was never accepted by Congress. During the last six months of the political period the Wyandotte Constitution was prepared, adopted, and sent to Congress. This was in 1859. More than a year passed before Congress acted on the matter, then, January 29, 1861, Kansas became the thirty-fourth state.

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QUESTIONS

1. How long was Kansas a territory? Into what periods may this time be divided?
2. Was Lecompton a proslavery or a free-state town? Of which faction was the second Legislature? How did the Legislature treat Governor Geary? Who succeeded him?
3. What was the result of the election for a third territorial legislature?
4. When and by whom was the Lecompton Constitution made? Why was it not submitted as a whole? What became of it?
5. Give an account of the Leavenworth Constitution.
6. Within about what area did all these events occur? Show this on a map of Kansas.
7. Give an account of the troubles in southeastern Kansas. Who were the Jayhawkers?
8. Give an account of the Marais des Cygnes massacre.
9. What were the conditions in Kansas by the opening of 1859?
10. What was the last constitution made in Kansas? When and by whom was it made?
11. When was Kansas admitted to the Union?
12. Who was the first State Governor?
13. How was the State capital selected?

THE HOMES OF KANSAS

The cabin homes of Kansas!
How modestly they stood,
Along the sunny hillsides,
Or nestled in the wood.
They sheltered men and women,
Brave-hearted pioneers;
Each one became a landmark
Of Freedom's trial years.

The sod-built homes of Kansas!
Though built of mother earth,
Within their walls so humble
Are souls of sterling worth.
Though poverty and struggle
May be the builder's lot,
The sod house is a castle,
Where failure enters not.

The dugout homes of Kansas!
The lowliest of all,
They hold the homestead title
As firm as marble hall.
Those dwellers in the cavern,
Beneath the storms and snows,
Shall make the desert places
To blossom as the rose.

The splendid homes of Kansas!
How proudly now they stand
Amid the fields and orchards,
All o'er the smiling land.
They rose up where the cabins
Once marked the virgin soil,
And are the fitting emblems
Of patient years of toil.

God bless the homes of Kansas!
From poorest to the best;
The cabin of the border,
The sod house of the west;
The dugout, low and lonely,
The mansion, grand and great;
The hands that laid their hearthstones
Have built a mighty State.

—SOL MILLER.

CHAPTER X

PIONEER LIFE IN THE TERRITORIAL PERIOD

Comforts of Life Receive Little Attention. The seven territorial years had brought freedom to Kansas, but the struggle had left the pioneers little time or strength for building better homes, improving their farms, or establishing public institutions. The energy that might have accomplished these things had been given to fighting and to politics. When Kansas became a state, the people had almost as few of the comforts of life as when they first came to the Territory. A few of them had come with little idea of the hardships and privations of frontier life, and others had believed that such conditions would last but a short time. Many of these, of course, grew discouraged and returned to their eastern homes. But the great body of Kansas pioneers had come with the twofold purpose of securing homes and making a free state, and were not to be discouraged. They had come to stay.

Conditions of Living During the '50's. Frontier life is always hard, but it was made many times harder in Kansas by the years of strife and warfare. The inconveniences and hardships were especially severe outside the towns. In these days of railways and good roads, of the telegraph, telephone, and rural mail service, it is difficult to realize what life on the prairies meant in the '50's. Post offices and mail routes came slowly, and for many of the settlers a trip for mail and provisions meant a journey of two or three days, or even longer, with an ox team. Neighbors were often many miles apart. Nearly every one's supply of farming implements was scanty, and to replace a broken ax might require a trip of from twenty-five to fifty miles.

In the winter these journeys were often accompanied with danger and suffering. Streams were without bridges and many of the fords were deep and treacherous. Fences were few and roads were mere trails over the prairies, so when the blizzard swept across the country, piling its drifts of snow and obliterating every landmark, the unfortunate



A DUGOUT.

traveler was in great danger of losing his way. Getting a farm under cultivation was slow work at best. Since most of the settlers brought but little money with them they had to trust to raising a crop, and if sickness or drouth or raids made it impossible to raise the crop, want and suffering followed.

The privations, the sacrifices, and the loneliness of pioneer life fell most heavily on the women. Business and necessity brought the men together occasionally, but the pioneer woman in the isolation of her prairie home often

saw no friendly face for months at a time. There was much sickness and death, especially among women and children, resulting from the combination of poor food, uncomfortable houses, homesickness, and excitement arising from the many dangers. The cost of transportation was so great that only the most necessary articles were brought from the East. Most furniture was home-made and cooking



IN PIONEER DAYS.

was done over an open fireplace. Corn bread and bacon with occasional game and wild fruits were the usual foods. In wet seasons there was much fever and ague. Sometimes a whole family would be sick at the same time, with no neighbors near enough to help and no physician within many miles.

The Drouth of 1859-'60. Each year during the territorial period the crops raised were barely sufficient to keep the people through the winter. There was no surplus at any time, and when the summer of 1859 brought a drouth,

famine resulted. Through all the hard struggle the people had believed that as soon as the strife and political difficulties were over, prosperity would come. However, with the dawning of peace in the Territory there came the most severe drouth that has ever been known in the West. It began in June, 1859, and from that time until November,



A Sod House.

1860, a period of more than sixteen months, not enough rain fell at any one time to wet the earth to a depth of more than two inches. Two light snows fell during the winter, but neither was heavy enough to cover the ground. The ground became so dry that it broke open in great cracks, wells and springs went dry, and the crops were a total failure.

Effect of the Drouth on Kansas Settlers. The Kansas people had so little in reserve of either money or crops that the drouth finally meant that they must receive help or

starve. They had been able to fight border ruffians, but they could not fight starvation. After a year of the drouth they began to give up and go back East. During the fall of 1860 nearly a third of the settlers abandoned their claims and the improvements that had been made at the expense of so much labor, and left Kansas. There were still thousands of people here for whom charity was necessary. All this brought bitter disappointment to those who had come to Kansas with high hopes and willing hands.

Aid Sent from the East. As soon as the true condition of affairs was known in the East a movement was begun for the relief of the sufferers. Many states responded liberally, and immense quantities of provisions and clothes were sent here to be distributed. Hundreds of bushels of seed wheat were furnished. Besides all of the public help, relatives and friends sent supplies to the pioneers. Nevertheless, there were many that winter who barely escaped starvation.

Drouth Retards Development of Kansas. Great as was the suffering from disappointment and want, the drouth brought another evil; it threw Kansas back in its development. Not only had a third of the population left the Territory, but the accounts given by them when they returned to the East tended to discourage others from coming. The old stories about the "Great American Desert" were revived. Kansas was looked upon as a place of drouth and famine, and for several years the number of immigrants was much decreased.

Statehood Begins. All this was taking place while the Wyandotte Constitution was being considered. Kansas was admitted as a State on January 29, 1861, at the close of the terrible drouth. Through the winter and spring of 1861 supplies continued to come in from other states, including seed for the spring planting. An excellent season followed. It might be thought that at last the Kansas

settlers were to have an opportunity to cultivate their farms, build homes, and make their new State a place of peace and prosperity. But not so; Kansas was again to suffer from the troubles of the Nation. The opening of the Civil War was near.

SUMMARY

The fighting and political strife of the territorial period left the people little opportunity for building up the country. Statehood found frontier life but little improved. The early settlers came to secure homes and to make Kansas a free state, and were not easily discouraged. The drouth of 1859-'60 caused nearly a third of the 100,000 Kansas settlers to leave the Territory, and another third had to be given aid from the East. Immigration was greatly decreased for a time. A good crop year followed, but Kansas had yet to pass through the Civil War before it could enjoy peace.

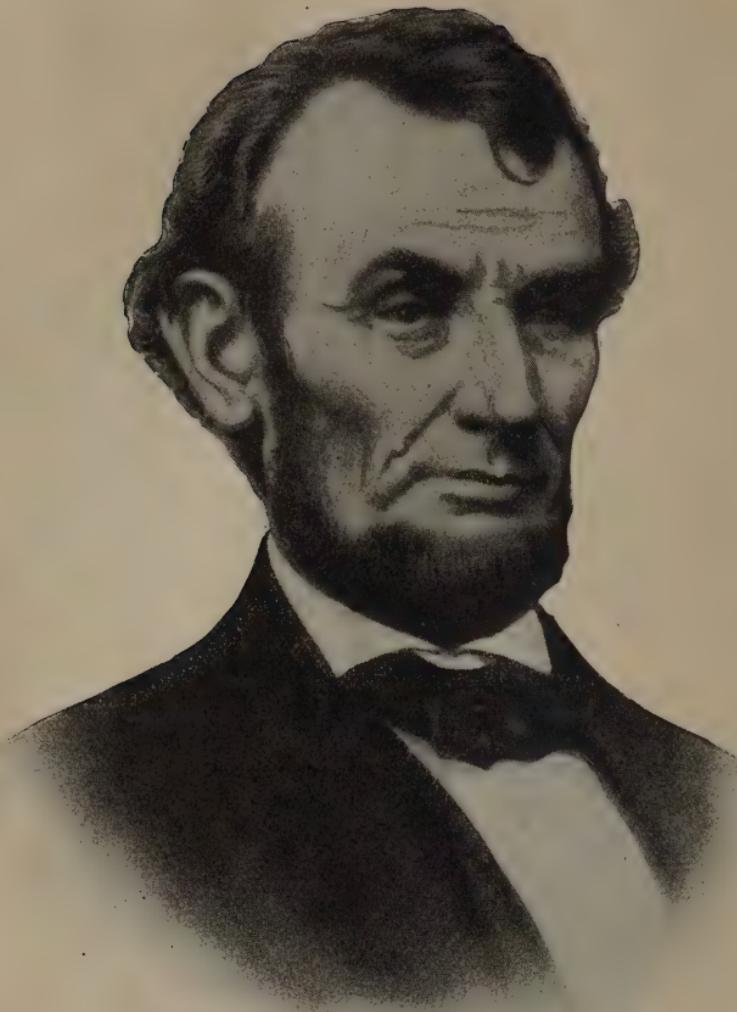
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QUESTIONS

1. What had been the chief interest of the Kansas people during the territorial period?
2. What were the chief reasons for people coming to Kansas?
3. Discuss the conditions under which the pioneers lived, including travel, roads, bridges, fences, money, social life, houses, furniture, food, and health.
4. Give an account of the drouth of 1859-'60. How long did it last?
5. What was the population of Kansas in 1860?
6. What was the effect of the drouth on Kansas?
7. What have you read of pioneer conditions other than in this book?
8. What have you learned about early Kansas conditions from talking with people?
9. What new burden came with the beginning of statehood?

M NEXIO
MF



Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

"A house divided against itself cannot stand.' I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved; I do not expect the house to fall; but I do expect it will cease to be divided."

—Abraham Lincoln.
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CHAPTER XI

KANSAS IN THE CIVIL WAR

Beginning of the Civil War. Just before Kansas was admitted several of the southern states seceded from the Union. The trouble between the North and the South had reached the point where it could no longer be compromised. Other states seceded, and when, on April 12, 1861, Fort Sumter was fired upon, the Civil War had begun.

Part Taken by Kansas in the Civil War. A state that had just passed through nearly seven years of territorial struggle closing with a famine would hardly be expected to take an active part in a great war, but the Kansas people had been battling over the slavery question and, being deeply interested in the outcome, were ready to take up arms in defense of the principle of freedom. Every call for soldiers to defend the Union was liberally responded to in Kansas. This state furnished more soldiers in proportion to its population than did any other state. During the four years of the war Kansas furnished a few more than twenty thousand men, nearly four thousand more than were asked for, and all of them were volunteers. The poverty in the Kansas homes made it especially hard for families to be left unprovided for, and as much honor is due the women who stayed at home to work as is due the men who marched away to fight. The Kansas soldiers did duty on many battle fields, and so conducted themselves as to bring much credit to their State. During the war Kansas was exposed to three lines of danger; invasions by forces of the regular Confederate army, attacks by the unorganized border troops, and raids on the frontier by the Indians.

The Quantrill Raid, August 21, 1863. For Kansas people the Civil War meant a continuation of the border troubles. Gangs of ruffians plundered and destroyed property, and frequently committed worse crimes. These acts reached a climax in the destruction of Lawrence on August 21, 1863. The raid on Lawrence was led by Quantrill, a border ruffian



INTERIOR OF FORT DODGE.

This sketch appeared in a newspaper in 1867.

The following is from the accompanying description: "This post was established about three years ago. Its garrison consists of about one hundred soldiers. The quarters of the officers are sunk in the ground to the depth of three or four feet. The rest of the structure is of sod, plastered inside and out and the roofs are composed of small saplings on which bushes are thrown and covered with earth."

who had taken an active part in the guerrilla warfare, and who with his men had sacked several smaller towns along the border. With about four hundred and fifty mounted men Quantrill crossed the border in the late afternoon of August 20, and proceeded toward Lawrence. Just before sunrise the raiders reached a hill only a mile from the town. It is strange that they could have made the ride of forty miles through Kansas settlements without a word of warning reaching Lawrence, but such was the case. When Quantrill and his men halted within pistol shot of the houses of

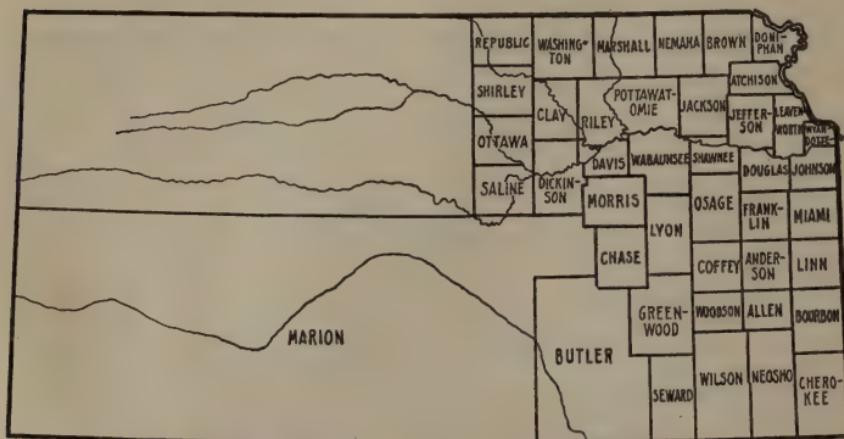
Lawrence to plan their attack, the people suspected no danger. There was no armed organization within the city, and all firearms were locked in the arsenal.

The attack began with a wild charge on the town. Horsemen rode through the streets at top speed, shooting in every direction. Then they divided into small gangs and scattered over the town under orders to "burn every house and kill every man." The horror of what followed has seldom been equaled in the warfare of civilized people. When the people of Lawrence realized that their town was in the possession of Quantrill's band they expected that it would be burned and a few prominent citizens killed, but wholesale murder was not looked for, and many who might have escaped remained and were killed. For four hours the ruffians robbed buildings, shot the occupants, and applied the torch. Every house was a scene of brutality or of remarkable escape. When the work of butchery and destruction was finished, Quantrill and his men retreated toward Missouri, mounted on stolen horses and heavily laden with plunder. They kept up their work of destruction by burning farmhouses as they passed. A few troops followed them, but the raiders escaped across the border.

Loss from the Raid. The number of lives lost can never be known with certainty, but it was about one hundred and fifty. Many were seriously wounded. The loss of property was variously estimated from one to two million dollars. The work of rebuilding the town was immediately begun, and with all their poverty the people of the State gave generously to the stricken citizens of Lawrence.

General Price Threatens Kansas. Kansas was too far away from the center of conflict of the Civil War to become the scene of great battles, but it was from time to time threatened with invasion by the regular Confederate army. During the last year of the war, General Price, with a large

Confederate force, marched northward through Arkansas into Missouri. When it was reported that he was moving westward, Kansas issued a call for more soldiers. The response was immediate. More than 16,000 men appeared for service. A force of Kansas troops marched into Missouri and met Price's army in battle at Lexington. As the armies moved westward other battles were fought at the Little



THE COUNTIES OF KANSAS AT THE CLOSE OF THE CIVIL WAR.

Blue and at the Big Blue, and again at Kansas City and Westport, after which Price was forced to retreat southward. He was followed by the Union army. He crossed into Kansas in Linn County, and skirmishes took place at Trading Post Ford, at the Mounds, and at Mine Creek. Price was then forced into Missouri again, where he was soon defeated.

End of the Civil War, 1865. In April, 1865, the great war came to a close, after lasting almost exactly four years. The questions of slavery and disunion were finally settled. The whole Nation was thankful to lay down its arms and go back home, "to drop the sword and grasp the plow," but this was especially true of Kansas, where the people

had been doing battle over the slavery question for eleven years. The territorial period and the Civil War period made one continuous conflict. With the heavy drain on resources and population, it was not to be expected that Kansas would make much growth or progress during the Civil War. Development could little more than equal waste and loss. The population of Kansas numbered about 100,000 at the beginning of the war, and about 136,000 at the close. There had been little improvement in the conditions of living during the four years.

SUMMARY

The Civil War began within three months after Kansas became a state. Although Kansas had had no opportunity to recover from the territorial struggle, it took an active part in the war. General Price threatened to invade Kansas with a large Confederate force, but did not succeed. The Indians committed depredations on the frontier. The worst feature of the war was the border trouble, of which the Quantrill raid was the climax. During the war Kansas did not make a large gain in population or in progress.

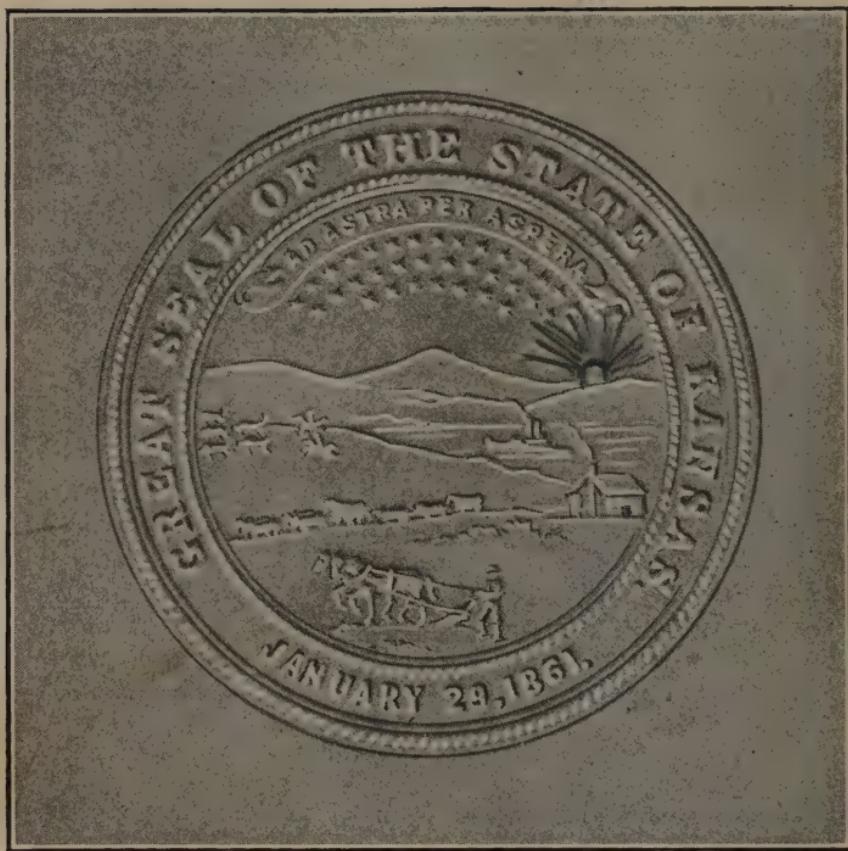
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QUESTIONS

1. When did the Civil War begin? How long was this after Kansas had become a state?
2. What part did Kansas take in the war? Explain.
3. To what three classes of danger was Kansas exposed?
4. To which of these does the Price campaign belong?
5. Give an account of Price's threatened invasion of Kansas.
6. Who was Quantrill? Give an account of his raid on Lawrence.
7. How long did the Civil War last?
8. What was the population of Kansas in 1865?

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It has long been customary for each nation to have a great seal. The United States has one, as has also each of the states. A seal is used to make an impression on a document as a sign of its genuineness. The design for the Great Seal of Kansas was adopted by the first State Legislature. The thirty-four stars represent the thirty-four states comprising the Union at that time. The scene is supposed to typify the settlement and growth of the State. The motto "*Ad astra per aspera*," meaning "To the stars through difficulties," is peculiarly descriptive of the State's history.

start

CHAPTER XII

KANSAS, 1865-1895

Beginning of this Period. With the close of the Civil War, the people of Kansas were at last free to turn their attention to their farming and other occupations. From this time until near the end of the nineteenth century was a thirty-year period of struggle and hardship, the pioneer period of statehood, but it was also one of growth and progress. Hundreds of new settlers poured into the State each year. Little pioneer homes dotted the eastern part of the State more and more thickly and the line of settlement moved rapidly westward.

Indian Troubles on the Frontier. As the white-topped wagons of the immigrants became more numerous the Indian and the buffalo were pushed farther on. But the red man did not give up his hunting ground without a struggle. The encroachments of the settlers had long been resented. Even before the close of the Civil War, while the soldiers were needed elsewhere, the Indians had begun their depredations on the frontier. In 1865 and 1866 settlements were attacked in Republic and Cloud counties, stock was driven away, much property was destroyed, and a number of people were killed. The few settlers on their scattered claims were poorly armed and, with no soldiers near to protect them, they were in constant fear of wandering tribes of hostile Indians.

Open War With the Indians. The next year United States troops were sent to protect the frontier. They drove the Indians back and destroyed one of their villages. This only made the red men eager for revenge, and they began an open war on all settlers, immigrant trains, traders, and



INDIAN LODGE AT MEDICINE CREEK.

Newspaper sketch published at the time of the Indian troubles on the frontier.

travelers. Robberies and murders were committed along the whole frontier, particularly in the Republican, Solomon, and Smoky Hill valleys, and in Marion, Butler and Greenwood counties. Travel over the Santa Fe and other westward trails almost ceased and the line of settlement was pushed eastward many miles. Many tribes engaged in these attacks. They dashed into the State from north or south or west, committed their cruelties, and were gone.

The Indians Subdued. This led Governor Crawford to organize several companies of Kansas volunteers and to ask for more United States soldiers. Later a regiment of Kansas volunteer cavalry was called for, and on November 4, 1868, Governor Crawford resigned his office to take command of this, the Nineteenth Regiment. After considerable fighting the Indians were finally subdued, and by 1870 the trouble was practically ended. There were a few outbreaks from time to time, but none of them was very serious. During this contest, which had lasted from 1864 to 1869, the lives of more than a thousand Kansas settlers had been lost, a great deal of property had been destroyed, and the westward movement of settlement had been greatly retarded.

The Homestead Law, 1862. Shortly after the admission of Kansas to the Union, Congress passed a measure that had a wonderful effect on the growth of the State. This

measure was the Homestead law, passed in 1862. This law provides that any person who is the head of a family, or who is twenty-one years of age, and who is a citizen of the United States or has declared his intention to become such, may acquire a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of public land on condition of settlement, cultivation, and occupancy as a home for a period of five years, and on payment of certain moderate fees. It also provides that



ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL AT FORT WALLACE.

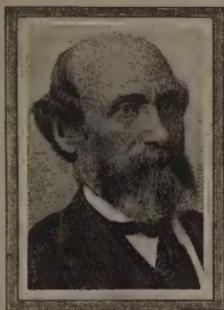
the time that any settler has served in the army or navy may be deducted from the five years. Previous to 1862 the settlers secured their land under the Preëmption Act which made many of the same requirements as the Homestead law but did not afford the settlers the same protection of their land rights by the national government. The liberal provisions of the Homestead law attracted thousands of settlers to Kansas. Many of the newcomers were young men who had been in the army.¹ Many of them were foreigners newly arrived in America, while thousands of others came from the eastern or central states. Nearly

1. A census taken in 1885 disclosed the fact that nearly 100,000 of the people living in Kansas at that time had served in the Union army.

all of them were poor. Many had scarcely enough to provide for themselves until the harvest of their first crop. But they were full of hope and ambition, and were willing to undertake the toil and privations of pioneer life for the chance to make a home on the Kansas prairies.

Many Drouths in the Early Years. The task of turning the bare plains into fertile fields was a heavy one, and the brave people who began it endured many hardships and met many discouragements and disappointments. Severe drouths were of frequent occurrence in the early days, and hot winds often swept across the country. The year 1869 was dry, with a partial failure of crops, and in 1874 came a long dry spell, followed in the late summer by a scourge of grasshoppers.

The Grasshopper Invasion, 1874. At different times there had been invasions of grasshoppers in the country west of the Mississippi River, but none of them was so disastrous as the one of 1874. The grasshoppers, which were a kind of locust, came into the State from the northwest and moved toward the southeast. The air was filled with them. They covered the fields and trees and destroyed everything green as they went. They left ruin and desolation in their pathway. In the western counties, where the settlements were new and the people had no crops laid by to depend upon, the result was much like that of the terrible years of 1859 and 1860. By the time of the invasion there were more people, more provisions, and more money, and the State was able to do much to help the thousands of its citizens who were left destitute. It became necessary, however, to accept aid from the East again, and thousands of dollars and many carloads of supplies were distributed to the needy. Never since has Kansas had to ask for help. In more recent years our State has given generously to sufferers in other states and in other lands.



Charles Robinson



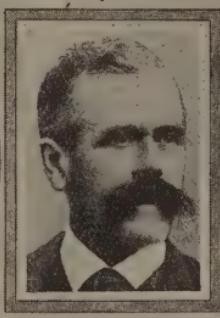
Thomas Carney



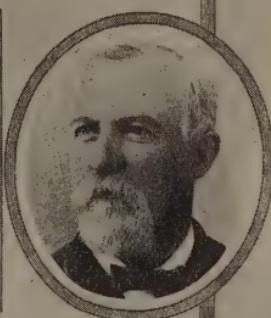
Samuel J. Crawford



Nehemiah Green



James M. Harvey



Thomas A. Osborn



George T. Anthony



John P. St. John



George W. Glick

STATE GOVERNORS, 1861-1885

This visit of the grasshoppers was prolonged into the next year, for they had deposited their eggs in the ground and the next spring large numbers of young grasshoppers hatched. These destroyed the early crops, but for some unaccountable reason they soon rose into the air and flew back toward the northwest whence the swarms of the year before had come. There was still time for late planting, and the crops of 1875 were abundant.

Prosperous Years Follow the Grasshopper Invasion. The coming of the grasshoppers had temporarily discouraged immigration, but prosperous years followed and people were again attracted to Kansas. More of the prairie was turned into farms; new towns sprang up; the country came to be more thickly settled; railroads, schools, and churches were built; new counties were organized; and the old stories of "The Great American Desert" were gradually forgotten. Kansas was taking her place among the states.

Life of the Early Settlers. In order that this great result might be accomplished, that the Kansas of to-day might be, a generation of men and women had to conquer these vast prairies that were swept by blizzards, parched by drouths, scorched by hot winds, and scourged by grasshoppers. A few of the pioneers gave up and returned to their old homes, but most of them were of the sturdy type and remained, always believing that the day of better things was to come. Though they had little money and few of the comforts and conveniences of life, and though they were often filled with homesickness for the friends and scenes they had left behind, they stayed and worked and hoped. Volumes could be filled with stories of the hardships and sorrows of those brave people; stories of mothers who died from overwork or exposure or lack of care, of children who sickened from want of proper food, of homes swept away by prairie fires, and of homesteads mortgaged and lost.

The Pleasures of Pioneer Life. But this is only one side. Pioneer life was not all dark. Most of the people were strong and healthy, and the out-door life with plenty of exercise and simple food kept them so. Although there was privation and hard work there was also much that brought enjoyment. There were spelling schools and singing schools, literary societies at which debating was an important feature, and country dances with old-time music on the fiddle. These affairs were attended by young and old from miles around; a trip of ten to fifteen or even twenty miles was not unusual. Buggies were scarce, and most of the settlers went on horseback, or in farm wagons that did not always have spring seats.

Quilting and husking bees, house-warmings, and camp meetings were other events of the early days. Since there were no telephones and since it was often days from one mail to another, pioneer families counted it a pleasure to "visit around" and exchange the news. Those were the days of real hospitality; the "latch-string hung out at every door," and all were welcome to enter. No house was too small nor no food supply too scanty for the entertainment of friends or wayfarers. Those were the days, too, when the children often waited for "second table" or stood up to eat because there were not enough chairs for all; when



A MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION MUCH USED IN
THE "GAY NINETIES" AND EARLIER.

the boys wore high-topped boots, the girls wore sunbonnets, the men wore home-made shirts, and a calico dress was good enough for almost any occasion. Not only were most of the garments for the family home made, but many were hand made, for sewing machines were expensive and scarce.

Buffalo Hunting. In the earlier years the buffalo hunt was one of the pleasures of the pioneers. In the fall parties



PILE OF BUFFALO HIDES READY FOR SHIPMENT.

of men with their teams and hunting outfits would set out for the buffalo range to secure a supply of meat for the winter. They were usually successful in finding buffaloes, antelopes, wild turkeys, and occasionally elk or deer.

Extermination of the Buffalo. Remarkable stories are told of the great numbers of buffaloes still roaming our western prairies in early pioneer days; stories of herds miles in width moving across the country. With the inrushing tide of immigration the buffaloes rapidly disappeared. Within little more than a dozen years after the close of the

Civil War there were practically none left. This was not because they were used as food, but because they were killed for their hides. Large numbers were slaughtered and skinned and the bodies left on the plains. The hides were shipped east by carloads, where they were sold to make robes.

Selling Buffalo Bones. In a few years the prairies were thickly strewn with bleaching bones, and these, too, were gathered up and shipped east, where they were ground into fertilizer to be used on worn-out farms. These bones brought from six to ten dollars a ton, and money earned in this way served to tide many a homesteader through the winter. It has often been regretted that the Government did not take measures to restrict the killing of the buffalo, but the danger of extermination was not realized until too late.

The Trappers. A great deal of trapping was done, especially by the younger men. Often several of them would make up a party, and with guns, traps, and a winter's supply of provisions start for a favorite trapping ground, where they would make a camp near some stream. Sometimes the camp was a tent, but more often it was a dugout in the bank with the front part made of logs. Along the streams they caught chiefly the beaver, otter, raccoon, muskrat, mink and opossum, and on the prairies the big gray wolf and the coyote. When spring came and they turned homeward to take up the work on the farms they often carried with them several hundred dollars' worth of furs.

The Exodus, 1878-1880. The population of Kansas was gradually built up from many sources, but until 1878 there were not many negroes in the State. In that year there began in some of the southern states a movement among the colored people to migrate to western and northern states. So many thousands of them left the Southland that

CATTLEMEN AND THEIR HERD.



the movement came to be called "The Exodus." It is not strange that the State famed for its fight for freedom should attract many of the ex-slaves, or the "Exodusters," as they were called. During the years 1878-'80 several thousands of negroes arrived in Kansas. A few had teams and some farm implements, some had a scanty supply of household goods, but many had nothing at all and had to be given aid. A very few of them homesteaded land, others found employment as farm hands, and the rest settled in different towns of the State.

Exodus

The Cattle Trade. When the Union Pacific Railroad was built the cattlemen of Texas began driving their cattle into Kansas in order to ship them to market. For several years Abilene was the shipping center. When the Santa Fe Railway was built, Wichita, being farther south, became the chief shipping point. As the country became more thickly settled the cattle trade was pushed farther west. Finally it reached Dodge City, which remained the shipping center for many years and was often called "the cowboy capital." The building of railroads into the Southwest made it unnecessary for the Texas cattlemen to drive their stock to a Kansas shipping point, and about 1885 the practice was abandoned. While the trade flourished, the cowboy, with his boots and spurs and broad-brimmed hat, was a familiar figure on the plains of western Kansas, but as the settlers turned the grazing land into farms the cowboy moved farther west.

The Kansas Boom in the '80's. The ten years following the grasshopper invasion of 1874 were all good years. The rains fell and crops flourished. It was a period of remarkable growth and prosperity. During these years the railroads were making special efforts to bring settlers into the State, and Kansas was widely advertised. Reports of the opportunities here stimulated immigration, and settlements

overspread the western prairies. Great confidence was felt in the future of the State, and people in the East eagerly invested in western land and property. Money was easy to borrow, and the Kansas people borrowed liberally and began speculating in real estate. Kansas was soon "on the boom." Property was bought, not to use, but to sell again at a higher price. Cities and towns laid out additions which were divided into lots and sold for large sums. Expensive improvements were made, and public and business buildings were constructed that were far larger and more costly than the needs of the time demanded. Railway and street car lines were built where there was not business enough to support them. Hundreds of new towns were mapped out and the lots sold. Many of these towns never existed except on paper, and most of the others were later turned into pastures or cornfields.

Collapse of the Boom, 1887. Since the new settlers were not familiar with soil and climate conditions in Kansas many of them selected land that was not adapted to agriculture, therefore much of the farming was not profitable. In 1887 came one of the most severe drouths that was ever known in the country. The people lost confidence in Kansas and the boom collapsed. Eastern people wanted their money back, but there was nothing with which to pay them. Money could not be borrowed and mortgages were foreclosed. People who had bought property at high prices, expecting to sell at a profit, found themselves unable to sell at any price. Many who had counted themselves wealthy found their property almost valueless. Banks and business houses failed and hundreds of people were ruined. Thousands left Kansas, some of the western counties being almost abandoned. The year 1887 was followed, however, by several good crop seasons. A great deal of attention was

given to the study of farm conditions, and Kansas began to make progress again.

The Opening of Oklahoma. In 1889 Kansas lost about 50,000 of her population. This came about through the opening of Oklahoma to settlement. The President issued a proclamation setting high noon of April 22 as the time at which the settlers could enter the new country to take claims. The opening of Oklahoma had been anxiously awaited for years, and, as the appointed time drew near, people from all parts of the United States began to assemble along the southern line of Kansas. Arkansas City was the chief gathering place, for it was at this point that the one line of railroad entered Oklahoma. When, at noon, April 22, the cavalrymen who patrolled the borders fired their carbines as a signal that the settlers could move across the line, a great shout went up, and the race for claims began. Hundreds crowded the trains, thousands rode on fleet horses, many rode in buggies and buckboards, others in heavy farm wagons, and some even made the race on foot. In the morning Oklahoma was an uninhabited prairie, at midday it was a surging mass of earnest, excited humanity, in the evening it was a land of many people. Within a few days the breaking plow was turning the sod on many homesteads, while merchants, bankers, and professional men were carrying on their business in tents or in rough board shanties. The rush of settlement to most of the western states was remarkable, but the settlement of Oklahoma is the climax in the story of American pioneering. Although Kansas furnished such a large number of the Oklahoma settlers, immigration to our State from the East soon made up the loss.

The Panic of 1893. In 1893 a financial panic extended over the whole country, accompanied in Kansas by a par-



John A. Martin



Lyman U. Humphrey



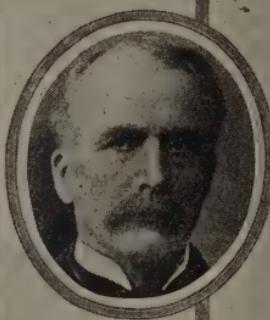
Lorenzo D. Lewelling



Edmund N. Morrill



John W. Leedy



William E. Stanley



Willis Joshua Bailey



Edward W. Hoch



Walter Roscoe Stubbs

STATE GOVERNORS, 1885-1913

tial failure of crops. Those were dark days in Kansas, for many of the people were still burdened with heavy mortgages. Most of these mortgages were held by money lenders in the wealthy eastern states. This gave rise to the expression often heard that Kansas was "mortgaged to the East." But this period should be remembered as our last "hard times." Within two or three years conditions greatly improved and by the close of the pioneer period of statehood, Kansas had reached the beginning of an era of general prosperity.

SUMMARY

During the thirty years following the Civil War Kansas was working its way out of pioneer conditions. It was troubled by Indians in the '60's, by grasshoppers in the '70's, by a boom and its collapse in the '80's, by a panic in the '90's, and by the drouths in many years. But there were many good crops and many prosperous years. Railroads were built, more settlers came, courage and hard work overcame difficulties, and before the opening of the new century Kansas had emerged from frontier conditions and was entering a period of prosperity.

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QUESTIONS

1. What were the conditions in Kansas at the close of the Civil War?
2. Give an account of the Indian troubles in Kansas.
3. How did the Homestead law affect immigration?
4. Give an account of the grasshopper invasion and its effect on Kansas.
5. What progress was made during the next ten years?
6. What effect did the railroads have on immigration?
7. When was the "boom"? Describe conditions during the boom. What were some of its causes? What ended it?
8. What was the effect of this boom on Kansas? What have you learned from talking with persons who lived here in the "boom days"?
9. Tell something of the "hard times" of the early '90's.
10. Give an account of the opening of Oklahoma. How did it affect Kansas?
11. Compare Kansas in 1865 with Kansas in 1895.
12. Tell something of life in Kansas in the '70's.
13. What became of the buffaloes in Kansas?
14. Who were the Kansas fur traders of this period?
15. What was the Exodus?
16. Give an account of the Texas cattle trade. What was "the cowboy capital"?
17. Tell something of the panic near the close of this period.



Start

CHAPTER XIII

KANSAS, 1895-1930

Later Statehood. The close of the first thirty-five years of statehood marked, in a general way, the completion of the pioneer history of Kansas. The later '90's found this State already well developed and entering a long period of prosperity. During the first three decades of the twentieth century, it has grown in population and in wealth and resources until it is not surpassed in these matters by more than a dozen states in the Union. It is now one of the strong and great. This does not mean that the later period of development has been a time of ease and security. It means that the State has painstakingly built up a prosperity that has enabled it to meet such emergencies and losses as have arisen, and that it has accomplished this by the unremitting toil, thrift, energy and ambition of its people. The pioneer period experienced such backsets as Indian raids, drouths, booms, and financial panics, but the later period has also had its dark days. It, too, has suffered drouths, has had numerous floods, and has played its part in two wars. These difficulties are of the kind that come to any state or people and Kansas has met them courageously as part of its task in earning its way toward a constantly greater development.

Kansas in the Spanish-American War. In 1898 the long period of peace that the country had enjoyed since the Civil War was broken by the Spanish-American War. The call for soldiers was eagerly responded to in Kansas, and four regiments were raised. Our State had furnished seventeen regiments during the Civil War and two for fighting the Indians, therefore the four for the Spanish-American



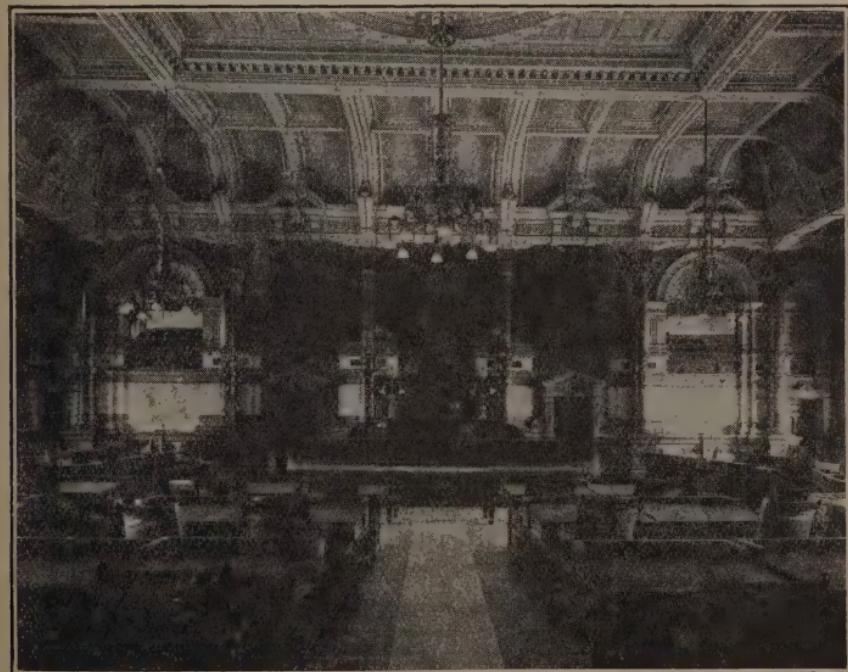
STATE CAPITOL, TOPEKA.

War were numbered the Twentieth, the Twenty-first, the Twenty-second, and the Twenty-third. The Twenty-third was composed of colored soldiers. The only one of these regiments called upon to do any fighting was the Twentieth, which was ordered to the Philippines. There, under a Kansan, Colonel Fred Funston, the men of this regiment took part in the campaigns that followed, and by their bravery and efficiency brought much credit to themselves and to their State. The Twenty-third was sent to Cuba. The other regiments were trained and kept in readiness, but the early end of the war prevented their active service.

The State Capitol. An interesting event of the year 1903 was the completion of our State Capitol. Shortly after the admission of Kansas to the Union the people selected Topeka as the seat of government. As soon as the Civil

War was over and they had time to think about public improvements they began to lay plans for building a capitol. Every state has a capitol, or state house as it is often called, in which there are offices for the Governor and other state officers as well as large rooms for the meetings of the Legislature. It is for the state what a courthouse is for a county. It should, of course, be a fine building, of which the people can be proud. But back in the '60's Kansas people were few in number and had little money. They could not afford to build a capitol that would be large and handsome enough for the future, nor did they wish to construct a small, cheap building that would have to be set aside later. Instead they planned a fine structure to be built a little at a time as they could afford it.

In 1866 the Legislature provided for the erection of what



SENATE CHAMBER IN THE STATE CAPITOL.

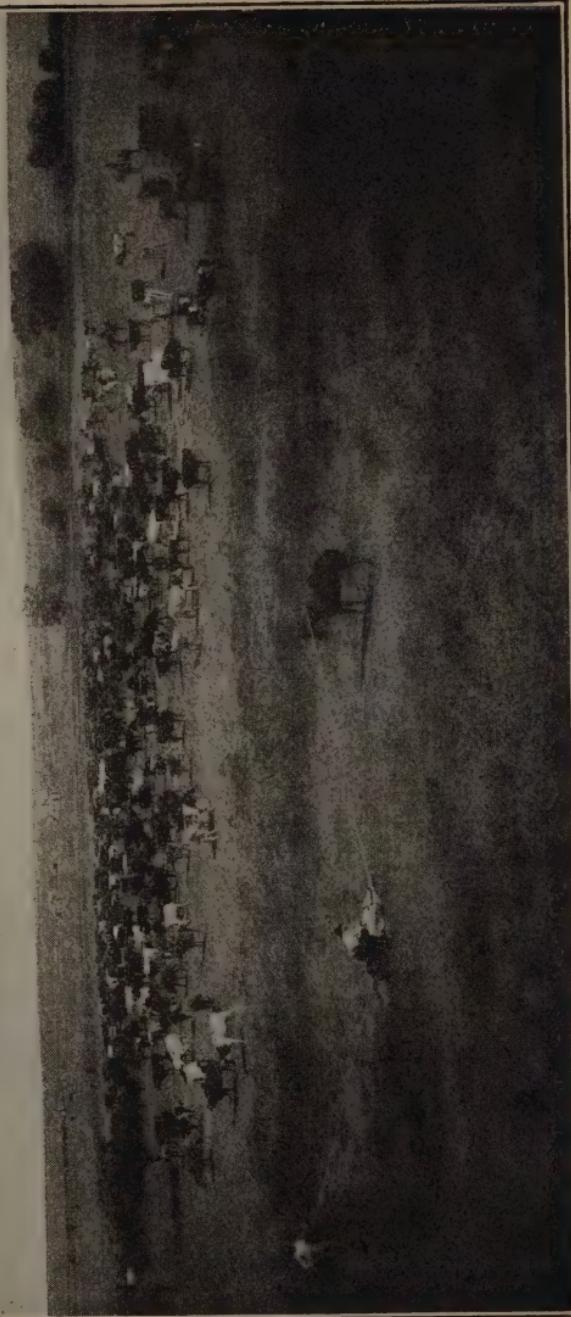
is now the east wing of our state house. As the State grew in wealth and population, more money was appropriated from time to time for the construction of other wings, the great central portion, and lastly the high dome that reaches nearly three hundred feet into the air. The building was completed in 1903, having been thirty-seven years in the making. It grew as the State grew, costing altogether between three and four millions of dollars. It is fitting that the great State of Kansas should now have one of the fine capitols of the United States.

Drouths. During the pioneer period, drouths were disastrous because neither the State nor the people individually had sufficient means to enable them to live comfortably until better days should come. Since 1900 there have been a number of drouths, particularly in the years 1901, 1911, 1913, 1917 and 1919, but they have been much less severe and prolonged than in the earlier years and, because of the greater wealth in the State, the loss has not been so severely felt. Greater diversification of crops and better methods of farming have also done much to make the damage less heavy. *end 23*

Floods. Stories of floods in Kansas have been handed down from far-off Indian days, but the earliest one of which there is any account was in 1844. This flood was the highest ever known in the Kansas River valley or, as it is often called, the Kaw valley. The Indians gave many accounts of it to the white men and advised against building close to the rivers, but little attention was paid to the warning. Following more recent floods, however, a number of people have moved back from the streams. During the fifty-nine years between 1844 and 1903, there were a number of severe drouths but no serious floods. While the period from 1903 to 1930 has seen several drouths of less severity than those of the pioneer period, there has been a number of disastrous

floods. The one in 1903 was probably the most destructive. Most of the water came down the Kansas River from the tributaries draining central and western Kansas, where there had been heavy rainfall. Farms and towns along these streams were flooded, property was swept away, and a number of lives were lost. Topeka, Lawrence, and Kansas City, where portions of the cities were inundated for days, suffered heavy losses. The following year nearly every stream in the State poured a flood of water down its valley, and many people had to flee to the hills for safety. In 1908, for the third time in five years, Kansas was again visited by high water. The loss occasioned by these floods amounted to many millions of dollars, but help poured in to the sufferers from many sources and they straightway began the work of repairing and rebuilding. In a short time all traces of the calamity had disappeared, except that a few of the cities, including Topeka, Lawrence, and Kansas City, have built dikes, bridges have been lengthened to give streams more room, and several railroad grades have been raised above the danger line. Various parts of the State have been visited by floods from time to time, especially in the years 1913, 1915, 1921, 1928 and 1929.

Flood Control. The tremendous loss occasioned by this overflow is not peculiar to Kansas. A large part of the Mississippi valley is subject to frequent floods and this condition has led to much study of the subject of water control by both the Nation and the various states affected. There has already been considerable legislation looking toward such remedial measures as: (1) the regulation of stream channels by changing, widening or deepening them, (2) the impounding of surplus waters in lakes or basins where it may be used as needed, (3) providing for irrigation where necessary, (4) the reclaiming or filling of wet or over-flowed lands, (5) methods of tillage that will bring about



A KANSAS CATTLE RANCH

a greater absorption of water by the soil and prevent the waste of both water and soil by erosion. The end sought is to conserve surplus water for use when it is needed instead of permitting it to wash away the best soil and rush down the streams in harmful waste.

Legislation in Kansas. While the people of Kansas are always actively interested in the great political issues of the day, such as the tariff, finance, and the regulation of corporations, they are also deeply concerned with measures to promote more directly the welfare of the people. The following are a few among the hundreds of such measures that they have passed: the Child Labor law, the Truancy law, the law providing for juvenile courts, the Mothers' Pension law, the Workmen's Compensation law, the fire escape law, public health laws, and the "Blue Sky" law. Two of the most outstanding pieces of Kansas legislation were the prohibition amendment and the act providing for woman suffrage in the State.

Prohibition in Kansas. Temperance was a live topic in Kansas from the beginning; even in territorial days laws were passed that tended to regulate, in some degree, the liquor traffic. During the first eighteen years of statehood there was a constant increase in sentiment favorable to prohibition and, in 1880, during the administration of Governor John P. St. John, the people voted to adopt the following amendment to the Constitution: "The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be forever prohibited in this State, except for medical, scientific, and mechanical purposes." For many years Kansas stood almost alone as a prohibition state, but in later years the number increased rapidly, and in 1918 a prohibition amendment to the National Constitution was proposed by Congress. In 1919 it had been ratified by the necessary three-fourths of the states. Kansas was among the number. It is a mat-

ter of pride in Kansas that ours was a pioneer state in this great movement.

Woman Suffrage. Kansas was one of the most liberal of the states in its laws concerning the rights of women, but it is only since 1912 that Kansas women have had full political rights, and only since 1920 that they have had full political rights in all of the United States. In 1861 Kansas women were given the right to vote in district school elections, and in 1887 in city elections. The question of complete woman suffrage was voted upon and defeated in 1867 and again in 1894, but in 1912 it carried by a large majority. Only six states, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Washington and California, preceded Kansas in granting to women the right of suffrage. A number of other states followed Kansas, and in 1920 a woman suffrage amendment to the National Constitution was adopted.

Kansas in the World War. The period from the opening of the twentieth century to the beginning of the World War was, on the whole, one of peace and prosperity in Kansas. No great destructive force, such as famine or panic, left the people struggling for existence, nor did anything occur to stir their deeper emotions. Their chief interests were in building up their homes and their business and in developing their State. But suddenly, in 1914, like the people of the rest of the United States, they were startled by the opening of the World War. The whole country gave immediate attention to world affairs and when, on April 6, 1917, the United States entered the War, the people of Kansas were ready to carry their share of the burdens.

The young men of the State began at once to offer their services. There were 10,000 of these volunteers. Within a few weeks Congress passed the Compulsory Service Act under the provisions of which approximately 55,000 Kansas men were called into service during the War. The Navy

and Marine forces included over 12,000 Kansas men. Altogether there were over 77,000 Kansans in the forces of the United States.

Hundreds of Kansas young women rendered skilled and devoted service as nurses, both in the training camps and overseas.

The people of the State took an active part in various kinds of war work and subscribed more than their quota to all appeals for funds and to all bond issues. Altogether, Kansas played its part in the war with its accustomed loyalty and spirit. *End 25*

Kansas Population. When Kansas was admitted to the Union its population was 107,206. Only thirty of its counties had been organized, little more than the eastern third of the State. Leavenworth was its largest town with a population of 7,429. The next two in size were Atchison with 2,616 and Lawrence with 1,645.

By 1890 the population of the State was 1,427,096, all of the counties had been organized by 1888, and some of the largest cities were Kansas City, Kansas, with a population of 38,316, Topeka with a population of 31,007, and Wichita with a population of 23,853. The only other cities in the State having a population of more than 10,000 were Leavenworth, Atchison, Fort Scott, and Lawrence.

The census of 1930 showed Kansas as having a population of 1,851,024 with the following as its ten largest cities: Kansas City, Wichita, Topeka, Hutchinson, Salina, Pittsburgh, Coffeyville, Leavenworth, Parsons, and Emporia.

The Indian To-day. Indian warfare occupied a large place in the first ten years of the history of the State, but to-day there is little to remind us that Kansas was once an Indian country except the many Indian names that they have left, a few Indians living on the reservation at Pottawatomie, and Haskell Institute, which is the largest Indian



ENTRANCE TO HASKELL STADIUM.

The following paragraph is from one of the plaques on the Entrance Arch:

"The Haskell Stadium was made possible by the gifts of over one thousand Indians representing more than fifty tribes. Every cent contributed to the erection of the structure has come from Indians. It is the largest and most unique Indian project ever attempted and will stand as a monument built by the older Indians for the younger Indians yet to be educated at Haskell Institute."

"Dedicated October 30, 1926."

school in the United States. This school is located at Lawrence. It has fifty buildings and more than a thousand acres of land. It is a vocational school and has in its student body Indians from nearly all tribes of the United States.

Hunting, Fishing, and Trapping. The early settlers found the prairies and the streams well stocked with game and fish and however much enjoyment they may have found in hunting and fishing, their first interest was in the food thus supplied. But the search for food is no longer the first interest of the hunter and the fisherman. Hunting and fishing in Kansas now are sports. While neither game nor fish is as plentiful as in the old days, the supply is being

carefully conserved and replenished. The principal game birds are quail, prairie chicken, doves, ducks and geese. None of them may be hunted except at certain open seasons. Fish are also protected by regulations as to season and method of fishing. Trapping is still a source of income in Kansas. In recent years it amounts to more than one and a quarter million dollars annually. Trapping is also subject to regulations aimed to protect the animals from extermination.

The Change in Living Conditions. Nothing can give us a clearer idea of the progress of statehood than a glance at the changes that have taken place in living conditions. The cabins and sod houses of the early pioneers, scattered sparingly over the prairies, became in the '70's and '80's the frame houses of the farms and towns. They were lighted with kerosene lamps and heated with coal and wood stoves. Almost none of the labor-saving devices for the home had come into use. The electrical equipment of to-day was unknown. The farmer's wife, like most of the women in the towns, baked her own bread, made most of the garments worn by her family and did the family ironing with irons heated on top of the stove. She skimmed the milk with a spoon and made the butter in a churn, for the cream separator was not invented until 1880. Very little of the labor-saving farm machinery of the present had been invented and most of the fences were made of stones or rails until the advent of barbed wire in 1875. Telephones were unknown in early pioneer days. The first telephone exchange in Kansas was opened in Topeka in 1879. To-day there are about 400,000 telephones in the State, over 10,000 of them being rural telephones. Rural free delivery of mail, begun about 1900, did even more than the telephone to mitigate the loneliness and isolation of farm life. Newspapers have been printed in Kansas since the earliest days.



STATE GOVERNORS, 1913-1930.

In 1860 there were 27 newspapers published in the State. In 1885 the number had increased to 581 with a circulation of nearly 400,000. In 1930 there were 664 publications with a circulation of millions. Travel during the pioneer period was by horse-drawn vehicles or on the few lines of railroad. There were no automobiles, motor busses, or airplanes. In those days there were no phonographs, radios, moving picture houses, country clubs, or golf courses.

In 1931 Kansas reached its seventieth year of statehood. The younger men and women of to-day are of the second



HARRY H. WOODRING,
Governor.
Elected 1930.

generation since the early settlers and lived through but few of the pioneer years. The older men and women can remember conditions in the '90's, the '80's and even earlier, but there is little here now to tell the school children of to-day how much more varied and comfortable life is for us than it was for the pioneers.

The State's Progress. Growth and progress have been in many directions and each line of activity has a history of its own.

Many of these are of outstanding interest and value, but only a few of the most important phases of our State's development can be touched upon in a book of this size. These topics will be studied in the chapters that follow.

SUMMARY

The second half of Kansas statehood has been a time of greater ease and comfort than the first half. There have been drouths and floods and the State has played its part in two wars, but there have been wealth and strength to meet these emergencies. During this period the State completed its capitol, ratified the prohibition and woman suffrage amendments, passed many laws for the social betterment of its people, built up its cities, increased its farming area, and improved its living conditions. By the opening of the twentieth century the Kansas people could give more attention to the development of the prairies that they had already conquered. The State was no longer a part of the frontier. The story of Kansas since 1900 is the story of accomplished statehood.

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end 30

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QUESTIONS

- 1. How long has Kansas been a state?
- 2. Compare earlier and later statehood.
- 3. What part did Kansas take in the Spanish-American War? In the World War?
- 4. Give an account of the building of the State Capitol.
5. Did early or late Kansas have more drouths? More floods?
6. What means are being considered for flood control?
7. Tell about the adoption of prohibition in Kansas.
8. Give an account of woman suffrage in Kansas.
9. What has been the population growth in this state?
10. Compare hunting and trapping to-day and in early Kansas.
11. What part does the Indian play in Kansas now?
12. Discuss the changes in living conditions that have come about since pioneer days.

CHAPTER XIV

AGRICULTURE IN KANSAS

The Earliest Kansas Farmers. Agriculture, the leading industry of our State, was for many years almost the only occupation of our people. The Indians were the first farmers in Kansas. The Comanches, in the western part of the State, were roving hunters, but the eastern Indians had permanent homes and tilled the soil. They were both hunters and farmers. A government agent in describing their mode of living says: "They raise annually small crops of corn, beans, and pumpkins. These they cultivate entirely with the hoe, in the simplest manner. Their crops are usually planted in April, and receive one dressing before they leave their villages for the summer hunt in May."

Agriculture Taught to the Indians. When Kansas was made an Indian country the National Government agreed in the treaties to supply the Indians with cattle, hogs, and farming implements, and to employ persons to teach them agriculture. In accordance with this agreement several government farms were established, and both the government farmers and the missionaries taught agriculture to the Indians. By the time Kansas was organized as a territory, in 1854, there were a number of farms in the different reservations and at the missions, and the produce was such as to show that the soil of Kansas is remarkably fertile.

Agriculture During Territorial Days. Most of the early settlers of Kansas were farmers, but during territorial days the political and governmental troubles made much progress in farming impossible. The terrible season of 1860 made a dreary closing for this period, and confirmed in the minds of many eastern people the old idea that Kansas was fit only for Indians, buffaloes, and prairie dogs.

Agriculture During the Civil War. The year following the drouth brought a good crop, but it also brought the beginning of the Civil War which absorbed the energies of the



HAND PLANTER.

showed the enterprise of the people when their resources were small.

Agriculture, 1865-1880. For several years following the Civil War the population of Kansas increased rapidly because of the thousands of soldiers who came here to secure free land under the Homestead law. Although this great inflow of settlers was needed to bring the beginnings of settled prosperity to the State, the number of people increased more rapidly than the crops and the country was

settlers for four years more. It was not until the close of the war, in 1865, that agriculture can be said to have had a real beginning in Kansas. But, in spite of the poverty and hardships of the war years, two things of especial significance were done that showed the interest of the pioneers in agriculture. During this period the Agricultural College at Manhattan was established, and the State Agricultural Society, which had been organized "to promote the improvement of agriculture and its kindred arts throughout the State of Kansas," held a state fair at Leavenworth in 1863. The legislature of that year appropriated \$1,000 for the benefit of the Society. These events are worthy of note because they

kept poor and struggling. The new settlers brought with them crop seeds from their home states. Some of these proved successful in the new country, but many did not. Since no one knew yet what crops or what varieties of those crops would prove to be best suited to the soil and climate here, the early years were a time of uncertainty and experiment. Although there was a drouth in 1869, it was not until the destruction of crops by the grasshoppers in 1874 that immigration was retarded and the people discouraged. Several good crop years followed, however, and confidence in the agricultural future of Kansas soon returned. By 1880 nearly 9,000,000 acres of land were in cultivation, a third of which was planted to corn and a fourth to wheat. The next largest acreage was in oats. A number of other crops were reported, including rye, barley, buckwheat, sorghum, cotton, hemp, tobacco, broom corn, millet, clover, and blue grass. We find in this list of crops several that were found unprofitable and are no longer raised in any considerable quantities, if at all.

Agriculture from 1880 to 1887. The year 1880 found the people of Kansas full of hope and courage, and from that time until the drouth of 1887 agriculture developed rapidly. It was a period of new ideas and new methods. Millions of additional acres were brought into cultivation. The principal crops, corn, wheat, and oats, were each greatly increased. Fields of timothy, clover, orchard grass and blue grass were planted in the central counties, and even farther west. Soil that a few years before had been considered unfit for farming was now producing crops. The State was being rapidly settled, many miles of railroad were in operation, and the excellent crops did much to encourage the "boom" of 1885 to 1887.

Agriculture from 1887 to 1893. The period of good crops following the dry season of 1887 lasted for five years, and it

was a time of great activity along many lines of agricultural advancement. By 1890 nearly 16,000,000 acres had been brought under cultivation. This area was almost double the areas under cultivation ten years earlier. Progress was checked in 1893 by the financial panic that extended throughout the country. Values dropped and prices were low on everything the farmers had to sell. Corn sold for



POTATOES.

They are raised for home use on nearly every farm, but in several parts of the State, especially in the Kaw Valley, they are a commercial crop.

ten to fifteen cents a bushel and wheat from thirty to forty cents. In addition to the panic, Kansas suffered a crop failure in most parts of the State. That was a discouraging period, but within a few years conditions greatly improved.

End 31 **Early Farming Implements.** The farming implements of the pioneers were few and simple. Very little labor-saving machinery had as yet been invented. Because of the cost of transportation, and the lack of money among the settlers, even the machinery of that day was scarce in Kansas. The all-important implement was the plow. The pioneer's first crop was usually "sod corn." The field was prepared with

a breaking plow, which threw up the sod in parallel strips from two to five inches in thickness. Then the farmer, with an ax or a spade and a bag of seed corn walked back and forth across the field, prying apart or gashing the sod at regular intervals and dropping into each opening three or four grains of corn.

Then he waited for the crop. Once the land was broken, it was, in after years, prepared for the seed with the stirring plow and the harrow. Planting sometimes was done in the earlier years with a hand planter, but the corn planter, drawn by a team, soon came into general use. This machine required a driver

and person to work the lever that dropped the corn. Then came the planter with the checkrower which, when attached to the planter, made only a driver necessary. In later years the lister has been widely used.

The early settlers cultivated their corn with a single-shovel cultivator drawn by one horse. With this cultivator it was necessary to make a trip along each side of every row of corn. The double-shovel cultivator soon came into use, but it, also, was drawn by one horse and cultivated but one side of the row at a time. This labor was greatly reduced by the invention of the cultivator drawn by a team and having shovels for both sides of the corn row. Now cultivators may be had that till two rows at a time. Formerly the farmer cut all of his corn by hand with a knife. Now



THE MOWING MACHINE.

he uses the riding corn binder. In the early years he walked behind the plow and the cultivator, but all farm machinery was soon made so he could ride it.

Great as has been the improvement in corn machinery, even greater changes have come about in machinery used



STACKING HAY.

for the wheat crop. The earliest harvesting implement was the cradle, a scythe with long fingers parallel with the blade to catch the grain as it was cut. The cradler laid the cut grain in rows. A second man followed with a rake and gathered the wheat into small piles, which he tied into bundles, using some of the straw for bands. Later it was threshed by beating out the grain with a flail. The cradle and the flail were out of date when Kansas became a state and were used here but little, if at all. The first real machine was the reaper, which carried two men, one to drive

the team and one to push off the wheat whenever enough had been cut to make a bundle. The reaper required four or five men to follow it as binders. It was soon improved by being made self-dumping and later self-binding. Inventions and improvements followed in rapid succession; the gang plow, the binder, and the header. In the '90's the steam engine brought the use of the big plows and the standing threshing machines.



HEADING WHEAT.

Twentieth Century Farming Machinery. Practically all labor-saving farm machinery has been invented since Kansas statehood began. From the first, Kansans have made use of it as fast as it was available and this has done much to make possible the development of our State from a bare prairie into one of the most productive of the agricultural states within the span of a single lifetime. The three decades of the twentieth century that have already passed belong to what is often called "the scientific age" and during these years one improvement has followed another in rapid succession in all kinds of farm machinery, but the changes affecting the harvesting of wheat have been espe-

cially notable. Early in this period the gas tractor with the large tillage and seeding tools proved their usefulness in the wheat fields of Kansas, and their use as well as the later improvements in harvesting machinery has increased immensely the wheat acreage of the State. In 1918 a new machine, the "combine," was tried out in Kansas and proved



PLOWING WITH A TRACTOR.

so successful that within a few years there were thousands of them in the wheat fields of the State. This machine is moved by a tractor and does the combined work of a header and a thresher. The combine greatly reduces the number of men needed for the harvest season and relieves the wheat farmer of the problem of securing sufficient harvest help at the proper time.

Western Kansas. Before 1890 most of the farming was done in the eastern and central parts of the State, the western part being considered poorly adapted to agricultural purposes. During the next few years, however, it was

shown that wheat can be raised successfully clear to the Colorado line. The sorghum crops also proved to be well adapted to this section. The soil of western Kansas was found to be wonderfully fertile, needing only moisture to make it produce abundantly. A more thorough under-



THE COMBINE.

standing of soil and climate has brought better methods of tillage, and this, together with a careful selection of crops, is making the yield much larger and more certain.

Irrigation in Western Kansas. The possibilities of irrigation for this section of the country have long been given much consideration. For several years water from the Arkansas River was successfully used. Colorado, however, in developing irrigation, used so much of the water from the upper Arkansas that there was not a sufficient amount left for our State. Investigation resulted in the discovery of an underground water supply. This water, which is

called the underflow, moves eastward from the Rocky Mountains through strata of gravel and sand. It offers to a large part of western Kansas a practically inexhaustible supply of water for irrigation. Wells are bored into this underflow and the water is pumped for irrigating purposes. Only a small part of western Kansas is under irrigation as



IRRIGATION FROM THE UNDERFLOW.

Irrigating Sugar Beets. The water is pumped from wells with a large centrifugal pump driven by an electric motor.

yet, but experiments for the purpose of finding the best methods of utilizing the underflow are being carried on by individuals, by experiment stations, and by the State. Irrigation by pumping is bringing about a remarkable agricultural advancement in western Kansas.

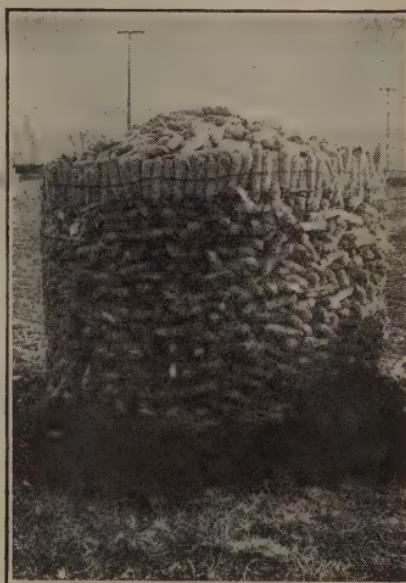
Corn. Corn is peculiarly an American plant, for it was not known to the white man until he discovered America and found it being raised by the Indians. It has spread throughout the country until no other crop approaches it

in acreage, yield, or value. Corn was raised here by the Indians, and from the time of the settlement of the Territory until very recent years it was the leading crop and the greatest source of Kansas wealth. Since 1913, however, wheat has been the most valuable crop of the State and corn has had to take second place. Corn is raised in all parts of the State, but much the largest portion is produced in the eastern half. It is on this crop that the great live stock industries of Kansas most depend.

So end 90

Wheat. This grain has been known to mankind since the beginning of history and is raised in nearly all parts of the world. Wheat was one of the early crops of Kansas, but it was not until the general adoption of hard winter wheat that this crop was a complete success. This variety was first brought here from southern

Russia by the Mennonites in 1873. Wheat is grown in every county of the State, but by far the largest quantity comes from the "wheat belt," which extends across the middle of the State from north to south. In recent years, however, the modern machinery has made it easy to farm large tracts of land and this has greatly increased wheat raising in the western part of the State. More than one-half of the cultivated acreage of Kansas is now in wheat. This increase has not been made at the expense of other crops, but by the tillage of land formerly used for grazing. Not



KANSAS CORN.



UPPER, BALING ALFALFA. LOWER, THE CORN PICKER AND HUSKER.

only is wheat now the foremost crop of Kansas, but for a number of years Kansas has been the greatest wheat producing state in the Union.

Alfalfa. About 1890 several new crops came into prominence in Kansas, the most important of which was alfalfa.



THE WHEAT BINDER.

This crop came from Persia. It is now grown in every county of Kansas and is one of our leading crops. Because of its long, penetrating roots it can be grown successfully even in the drier parts of Kansas. It is important both as a hay crop and as a seed crop.

Sweet clover and Sudan grass have increased in acreage in recent years and have become important crops in this State.

The Sorghum Crops. Another of the new crops was Kafir, which has also proved very valuable. This plant is

a variety of sorghum. Other varieties had been raised in Kansas for many years, especially the sweet sorghum that could be used for making sugar and molasses. This sweet sorghum or cane is now used only as a forage crop. Broom corn is another sorghum crop that has been grown in Kansas



SHOCKING WHEAT.

After the wheat has been bound it is shocked or stacked and then threshed. This method is used for smaller fields where the combine is not practical, especially in the eastern part of the State.

for a long while and is raised in large quantities in the southwestern part of the State. In more recent years milo has become a valuable forage crop.

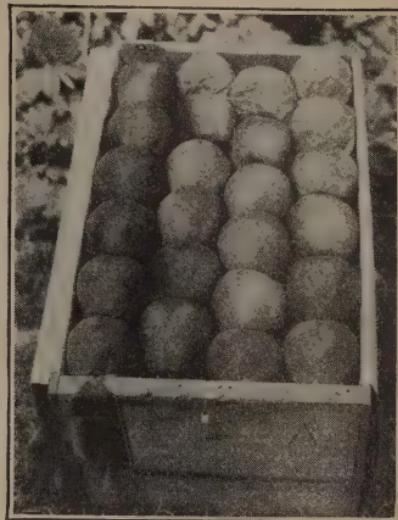
Sugar Beets. During the early '80's considerable sugar had been made from sorghum cane, but in 1889 it was, for the first time, made from beets. For a number of years experiments were made with sugar beets in different parts of western Kansas. To encourage sugar beet raising a bounty was offered by the State, and a good many tons

were raised and shipped to sugar factories in Colorado and Nebraska. In 1906 a large factory was completed at Garden City, and the raising of sugar beets has become an important industry in that part of Kansas.

Hand b.
Horticulture. The cultivation of fruits, or horticulture, is not, to be exact, a part of agriculture, but is very closely related to it.

Years of hard work and patient effort were necessary to learn what varieties of fruits were best adapted to the soil and climatic conditions of Kansas. Most of the settlers planted fruit trees on their farms, and by the '90's Kansas was dotted with home orchards, but with the coming of such pests as San José scale, codling moth, scab, and Illinois canker, these fruit trees were gradually destroyed and to-day only those orchards flourish that are given scientific study and care. Most of these are commercial orchards. The family orchard has almost disappeared. Many fruits can be grown here, but the apple is the outstanding one, and while the quantity produced is not large, the quality is very high. The principal apple areas are the northeastern part of the State, which produces the Jonathan and the Grimes Golden most successfully, and the Arkansas Valley, which raises especially fine Winesaps.

The Live Stock Industry. The live stock industry is one of the important interests of the State. The grain and forage crops, the large areas of good pasture, the plentiful



GOOD KANSAS FRUIT IS NOW WELL GRADED AND PACKED FOR MARKET.

supply of water, and the nearness to market, all combine to make Kansas an excellent live stock region. The raising and fattening of cattle and hogs constitute the chief features of this industry, although there are a number of others, prominent among which is dairying. The early farmers had their herds and flocks, but paid little attention to quality



SPRAYING IS A NECESSARY PART OF MODERN FRUIT GROWING.

or breeds. In time it was found that better grades were more profitable, and the early range cattle and the scrub stock of the pioneers have disappeared.

A general adoption of better breeds of cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and other stock has kept pace with prosperity and in later years Kansas has ranked high in the quality and value of its live stock.

Dairying is a branch of the live stock industry and one where the selection of high grade stock is extremely important. It has increased markedly in the last decade.

The State Board of Agriculture. In 1857, while Kansas was still a Territory, the Agricultural Society was formed for the purpose of gathering and distributing information along agricultural lines. In 1872 the name was changed to the State Board of Agriculture, but the purpose remained the same. For a number of years this Board gave especial



EARLY DAY STOCK FARM.

attention to gathering and distributing information concerning the resources of the State for the purpose of stimulating immigration. Later it began the work of furnishing to the farmers information concerning methods of farming best adapted to Kansas conditions, information concerning new crops and the advisability of introducing them into Kansas, reports on crops and live stock, and many other activities that have been of great practical value to the State.

Work of the State College of Agriculture. The Agricultural College in its early years laid but little stress on agri-

cultural and industrial work, but in 1873 its plan of work was changed and it soon began to fulfill its real mission. A few years later the usefulness of the College was greatly increased by the establishment of an experiment station where investigations are carried on in such matters as the testing of seeds, the introduction of new crops, the rotation of crops, dairy and animal husbandry, butter and cheese making, orchard and crop pests, stock foods and diseases



PRESENT DAY STOCK FARM.

of live stock. Branch experiment stations have, in later years, been established at Hays, Garden City, Dodge City, Tribune, and Colby, where problems peculiar to the western part of the State are studied. The Agricultural College is doing a great work in gathering information and bringing it to the people by means of bulletins, lectures, correspondence courses, demonstration trains, demonstration agents, and farmers' institutes. Kansas was one of the first states to hold a Farmers' Institute in connection with its Agricultural College. This work was begun in 1869, and the purpose was then, as it is to-day, to promote the knowledge of scientific agriculture.

The First Thirty-five Years. The history of agriculture in Kansas until about 1895 is largely the history of experi-

ments. Many different crops were tried. It was found that some of them could not be raised with any success and others could be grown only in certain parts of the State. Only certain varieties of some crops could be used. The machinery for farming was in a state of constant change and improvement. In the main, pioneer agriculture was a struggle to get the land under cultivation, to make the



ANOTHER SOURCE OF KANSAS WEALTH.

most necessary improvements, to supply the farms with such live stock as was available, to buy as much of the newer farm machinery as possible and to lay a foundation for future growth and development.

Agriculture, 1895-1930. The second thirty-five years of statehood has been a time of scientific development rather than one of struggle and experiment. During this period there has been a constantly increased acreage of land brought under cultivation and a greater variety of crops raised. A wealth of scientific information has been provided for the farmers. Kansas has always been a cattle country, and in these later years it has forged ahead in the development of pure-bred live stock. Every year sees great state fairs and live stock shows besides the numerous

county fairs that dot the whole State. A great storage capacity has been developed to take care of the immense crops, and this period has seen development in manufacturing industries growing out of the use of the products of the farm. Many organizations have been formed to furnish training and information to those interested in agriculture; the farm bureau, cow testing and stock judging associations, educational trains and tours, and 4-H clubs for boys and girls. These and many others are maintained for the purpose of training in agriculture, the State's most important business. The second half of the history of Kansas agriculture is the history of its scientific development.

SUMMARY

Kansas has from the beginning been an agricultural state. The first half of the seventy years of statehood was a time of frontier conditions when the people struggled with poverty, drouth, lack of labor-saving machinery, and an insufficient knowledge of soil, climate and crops. During this time they settled the State and laid the foundation for the following period of prosperity and scientific development. The years since 1861 have been coincident with the marvelous development of farm machinery. Much of the western part of the State has now been brought under cultivation. Since 1914 wheat has been the leading crop and this State for a number of years has been the foremost wheat producing state in the Union. Corn is our second crop. Kansas is a leading live stock state and is important in dairying and in horticulture. A great work is being done by the State College of Agriculture, the State Board of Agriculture, and many organizations of various kinds, in bringing the results of scientific study to the people in order to assist them in carrying on the greatest industry of the State.

J. D. 7

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QUESTIONS

1. What is the leading industry of Kansas?
2. Discuss the Indians as farmers.
3. What agricultural progress was made during the territorial period? During the Civil War?
4. When and why was the Agricultural Society formed? What has taken its place? Tell something of the work of the new organization.
5. Describe the early farm implements and methods of farming.
6. What were the agricultural conditions in Kansas in 1880? Between 1880 and 1887?
7. What connection does the date 1887 have with the agricultural history of the State? What conditions followed this date?
8. What are the soil and climate conditions of western Kansas? Give an account of irrigation in that section.
9. Name new crops that came into prominence about 1890, and tell something of each.
10. What conditions prevailed in Kansas in the early '90's? During the period that followed?
11. Discuss Kansas wheat. Kansas corn.
12. Discuss the live stock industry in Kansas.
13. Name as many Kansas crops as you can.
14. What progress has horticulture made in Kansas?
15. Discuss the relation of the Agricultural College to the farmers.
16. Compare the agricultural conditions 1861-1895 with those of 1895-1930.

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CHAPTER XV

INDUSTRIES OF KANSAS

Material Resources. Kansas is an agricultural state. Farm products and live stock have been its chief sources of prosperity and for many years were almost the only ones. However, Kansas has from its early days produced considerable mineral wealth, principally from coal, lead, zinc, oil, gas, salt, clay, stone, and gypsum. Since the discovery of oil and gas the mineral resources have assumed a place of much importance, although the mineral wealth of the State has not been thoroughly developed.

The industrial activity of the State is greatly increased by the production of the mineral resources, that is, by the process of taking them out of the ground. The fuel minerals, oil, gas, and coal, stimulate various kinds of manufacture. Several minerals, such as lead, zinc, and salt, are produced in such quantity that they are shipped out to supply other parts of the country. Some minerals furnish by-products of much value; for instance, sulphur, from which sulphuric acid is made, is a by-product of lead and zinc, and paraffin is a by-product of oil. The State's mineral resources have a larger part in its industrial life than might at first glance seem possible.

Coal. Coal is widely distributed in Kansas, but much of it lies too deeply buried for development to be practicable and some of the coal beds near the surface are too thin to be profitably mined. All of the coal that is commercially valuable is in the eastern fourth of the State, more than nine-tenths of it being produced in Crawford and Cherokee counties. Other producing areas are in Linn, Osage, and Leavenworth counties. Where the coal lies near the surface

it is reached by stripping off the soil above it with steam or electric shovels, but where it lies deeper shafts are sunk and the coal is dug out from below. Kansas coal is all bituminous or soft coal. It has been produced in Kansas since territorial days, the amount increasing until 1918, since which time there has been a decline due partly to the competition of oil and gas and partly to the reduced supply of surface coal.



AN OPEN PIT COAL MINE.

Lead and Zinc. Before Kansas was organized as a Territory lead mining was an important industry in southwest Missouri, but not until 1876 was it discovered that the lead and zinc field extends into the southeast corner of Kansas. Prospecting began at once and thousands of people were soon on the ground. Although zinc was found in abundance with the lead, but little attention was paid to it. Within a few years, however, it was found that the abundance of coal made the smelting of zinc profitable, and zinc soon assumed the leading place. For a number of years much more zinc than lead has been produced.

Although the lead and zinc area is small, these minerals are second in value only to petroleum in the mineral resources of the State.

The field, which also extends into Oklahoma, produces over half of the country's zinc supply. Lead is used in the manufacture of storage batteries, white lead, water pipe, shot and for other purposes. Zinc is used in galvanizing and in brass making. It is also rolled into sheet zinc and has many other uses.



AN OIL WELL "COMING IN."

When an oil well "comes in," or begins to flow, it usually throws a spray of oil and gas into the air until the machinery can be adjusted to carry the oil into closed tanks. In most cases this requires but a few minutes and then the spray disappears.

Petroleum. The presence of petroleum, or oil, underground in a number of places in the United States had been known since early colonial days, but the first successful production was in Pennsylvania in 1859. This marked the beginning of the oil industry in the United States. From the time Kansas was admitted

as a state there was considerable prospecting for oil, and while some was found there was little production of commercial importance until 1916. Since that time production

has been so great that Kansas ranks as one of the few great oil producing states.

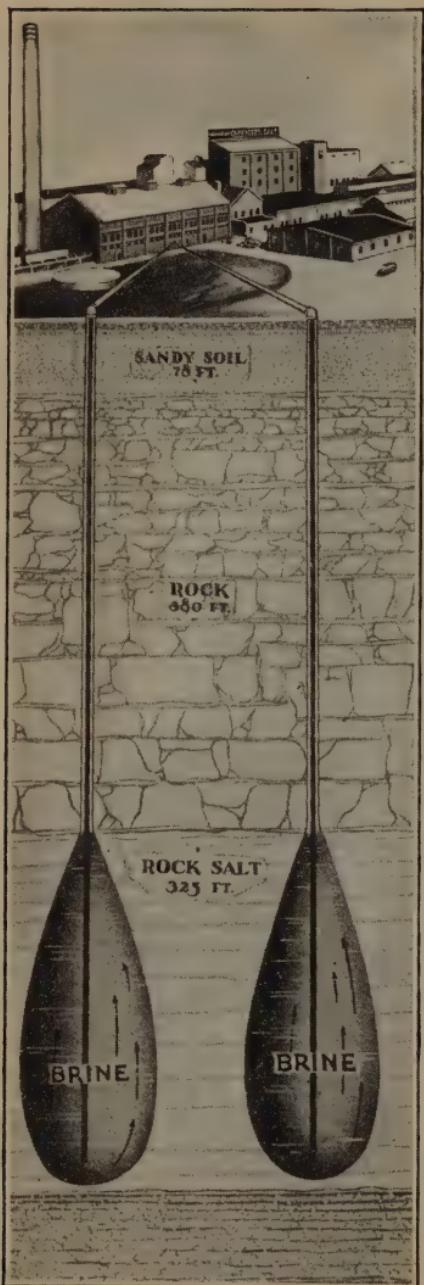
In the earlier years the oil was all carried in tank cars, but a system of pipe lines was soon laid. Many refineries were established. The crude oil is used chiefly for fuel and for machine oil. In the refineries it is made into benzine, gasoline and kerosene. Vaseline and paraffin are among the by-products.

Natural Gas. Gas is often found with oil in the Kansas fields, though it is sometimes found where no oil is obtained. In earlier years the importance of gas was not fully realized and it was often wasted. There are fewer gas wells than oil wells, but oil and gas are often produced by the same well. In most cities where there is no supply of natural gas, a manufactured gas is used for fuel purposes.

Salt. Salt is found in Kansas as a brine in the salt marshes, and as beds of rock salt lying beneath the surface. The marshes were known to the early hunters and settlers, and through the early years of statehood a little salt was manufactured from this brine. In the late '80's the rock salt beds were discovered and the salt-making industry was rapidly developed. Kansas has immense salt deposits. They underlie large areas and in many places are more than three hundred feet thick. Salt is mined in two ways. One is by brine wells which are sunk into the salt deposit.



A GYPSUM QUARRY.



DRAWING SHOWING HOW SALT IS PRODUCED
BY THE BRINE METHOD.

Streams of water are forced into the wells and when the water is saturated it is brought to the surface again and the salt is obtained by evaporation. There are evaporating plants at Hutchinson, Sterling, Anthony, Ellsworth, and Lyons. The other way of mining salt is by digging it out from underground much as coal is mined.

Gypsum. Gypsum beds are found in the central part of Kansas, especially in Marshall, Dickinson, Saline, and Barber counties. The one in Barber county is the largest and with its extension into Oklahoma and Texas it forms the largest area of gypsum in the United States. Gypsum has many uses, but the chief one is as plaster of Paris used for making wall plaster. Other uses are for making plaster board, tile, statuary, pottery, terra cotta, and blackboard crayon. It is also one of the ingredients of cement.

Clay. Kansas produces several million dollars' worth of clay products each year.



A STONE QUARRY.

Most of these products are brick and tile of different kinds. The main development has been in the eastern part of the State where there is an abundance of fuel, which is necessary in manufacturing clay products, which are molded into shape and then baked or fired in a kiln for several days.

Sand and Gravel. Deposits of sand and gravel are widely distributed over Kansas both on the surface and along streams. Both sand and gravel are used in the building and paving industries. Gravel is also used for ballast and sand for filtering and grinding purposes.

Stone. Limestone is the chief stone in Kansas and is found in most parts of the State. It is used principally for making concrete and road material and for railroad ballast. It is also used for the construction of buildings. Certain pure grades of limestone and shale are used for making



THE "OLD MILL" AT LAWRENCE.

Erected in 1863. This was a gristmill, an octagon-shaped, four-story structure, having a Holland windmill for motive power. Additional buildings were erected for the manufacture of wagons and farming implements. After the mill was abandoned it stood for many years as a point of historic interest. In 1905 it burned.

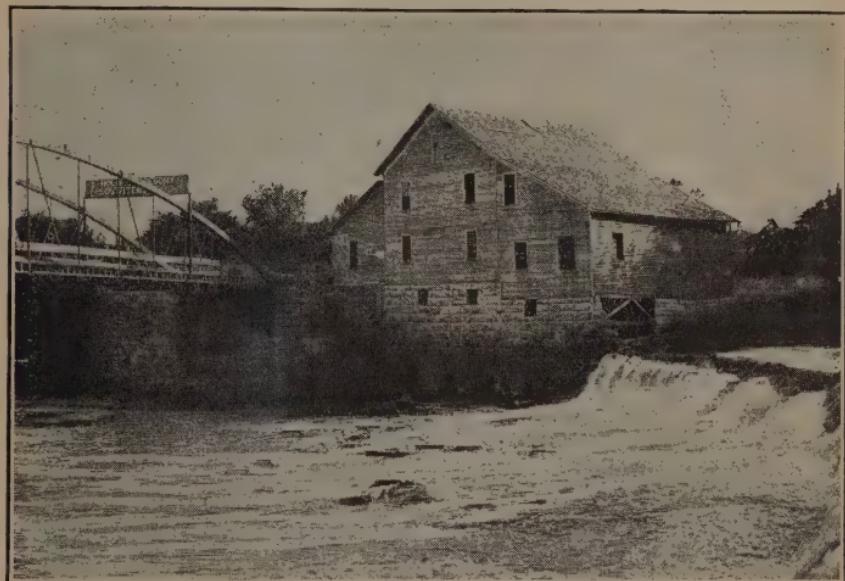
The chief use for volcanic ash is in making cleaning and polishing compounds which are used on wood, glass, porcelain, and metallic surfaces. Fine grades are often used in tooth paste and silver polish. It has many other uses.

Manufacturing in Kansas. Whenever there is a supply of raw material, manufacturing plants are soon established to make use of them. In the earlier years in Kansas the crops and the live stock were the principal raw materials and led to the establishment of milling and packing plants.

cement. These materials are found in the eastern part of the State in almost unlimited quantities, and the manufacture of cement has grown into an important industry.

Volcanic Ash. More volcanic ash, or pumice, is produced in Kansas than in any other state. The principal deposits are in Jewell, Meade, and Norton counties, but there are scattered deposits in many of the western and central counties. It lies near the surface in beds sometimes as much as fifteen feet thick.

End 15
The Milling Industry. Among the first needs of the settlers of the new country was a means of grinding their corn and wheat into meal and flour for family use. This caused the building of small gristmills in every community. Most of them were built along streams and were run by



ONE OF THE EARLY FLOUR MILLS.

water power, though a few of the early ones used wind power. In later years steam has come to be generally used. After the introduction of the hard wheats the wheat crop came to be much more certain, the acreage increased, and the milling industry grew. Kansas flour is now sold in all the important markets of the world, and Kansas is one of the leading states in the milling industry.

The mills at Kansas City and St. Joseph, because of their location, draw their grain from several states, but leading interior milling centers of Kansas are Wichita, Hutchinson, Salina and Topeka.



A VIEW OF THE CATTLE SECTION OF THE STOCKYARDS AT KANSAS CITY.

The Packing Industry. Owing to the fact that Kansas is such a large producer of cattle and hogs the packing of meat has held first place among the manufacturing industries of the State for a number of years. Kansas City, the second greatest packing center in the United States, is the chief market for Kansas live stock, but there are many other packing plants in the State. Besides all the packing houses for cattle, hogs and sheep, there are several large poultry-packing establishments with numerous branches.

Other Agricultural Industries. In the earlier years each farm carried on many industries that are taken care of by organized centers to-day. When farms were more isolated and transportation facilities were poor, the farmers not only had their flour and meal ground from their own grain at the nearest mill, and slaughtered and cured their own supply of meat from which they prepared their sausage and lard, but they usually produced all of their own poultry, eggs, milk, butter, vegetables and fruit. They often made their own vinegar and their winter's supply of sorghum molasses, sauerkraut, pickles, and canned and dried fruit. In addition to the family supply of these products the housewife often found her chief source of ready money in the sale of any surplus in the nearby towns.

To-day, there are not only the great mills and packing houses, but wherever there is a sufficient supply of any product we find the creamery, the bakery, the canning factory, or the pickling works. Kansas is becoming industrial as well as agricultural.

Other Manufactures. In addition to manufactures growing out of agricultural and mineral products the last two decades have seen another type of manufacture growing in Kansas. We now find among the products made here such things as agricultural implements, foundry and machine shop products, saddles and harness, concrete prod-

ucts, awnings and tents, furniture, confectionery, ice, ice cream and beverages. The automobile has been responsible for many lines of activity and recently the airplane has brought a number of related industries.

Many industries can be carried on only where there is an abundance of cheap fuel. In Kansas this is supplied by coal, oil and gas. The increased population of the State assures a labor supply and the growing cities of this region point toward an adequate market for our developing industries.

Agriculture and its related industries are the basis of our prosperity and the history of agriculture in Kansas is, largely, the history of our material progress, but it takes many activities to make a well-rounded state and we may look toward a greater industrial growth.

SUMMARY

Kansas is classed as an agricultural state, but it also ranks high in mineral wealth. The industries of a state are based on its material resources and this gives Kansas a rather wide range of industrial possibilities. The agricultural industries were the earliest ones and these have grown from packing and milling plants to a much wider range of industries. The mineral wealth of the State has not been fully developed, but Kansas has an abundance of underground resources. The principal ones are coal, lead, zinc, oil, gas and salt, though there are many others. Minerals have added to the industrial activities of the State by their production and use. Manufacture of different kinds is increasing.

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QUESTIONS

1. What is meant by "material resources"?
2. What two classes of material resources has Kansas?
3. Name the resources of each class.
4. What factors determine the industries of any community?
5. What kind of manufacturing was done in early Kansas?
6. What relation does fuel have to manufacture?
7. Give an account of manufacturing as carried on in Kansas to-day.
8. Compare the industrial activities of the farm home to-day with those of three or four decades ago.
9. Are there any factories in your community? If so, why are they there?
10. Is there any mineral production in your community?
11. Name as many as you can of minerals produced in Kansas. Which of them are used in your community? For what purpose is each used?
12. What Kansas mineral products are in use in your school building?

CHAPTER XVI

TRANSPORTATION IN KANSAS

The Beginning of Railroads in the United States. About the time Kansas was becoming the highway for the Santa Fe trade, experiments were being made in England with a new invention, the steam locomotive. By 1825 a fair degree of success had been attained. During the next half dozen years experiments were carried on in the United States, and by 1831 several short railroad lines were in use. By 1850 one could travel by rail between the chief cities of the East and as far west as St. Louis, but a decade more passed before any railroads were built in Kansas.

Kansas Settlers Desire Railroads. The agitation for railroads in this part of the country began even before the organization of the Kansas Territory. The settlers knew the difficulty of building up the State without the aid of the railway. They had crept across the prairies in their canvas-covered wagons, or had toiled up the shallow, sluggish waterways, and they foresaw that they would be unable to market their crops or their stock because of the lack of adequate means of transportation. Their great desire for railroads is made evident by the large number of railway charters granted to different companies by the territorial legislatures. On account of the immense cost of railroad construction, however, work was slow to begin.

Early Stage Lines. While the West was waiting for its railroads a number of stage routes for carrying mail and passengers were established. The first one was over the Santa Fe Trail. Stages made the trip from Kansas City to Santa Fe in about fifteen days. For many years stage lines were operated between the different towns of the Territory.

Later, lines were established to Denver, to Salt Lake, and even to San Francisco.

The Pony Express, 1859-1861. The trip by stage to San Francisco, a distance of about 2,000 miles, occupied nearly a month, and the people of California were very anxious that a quicker way of getting their mails be devised. To



STAGE COACH.

meet this demand the Pony Express was established in 1859. The line extended from St. Joseph to San Francisco, a long, lonely way across plains and deserts and over mountains, sometimes in a straight line but often winding through dark cañons or along the edge of mountain precipices. The Pony Express required one hundred and ninety stations, nearly five hundred horses, and eighty riders. The stations averaged about ten miles apart. The horses were selected for their speed and endurance, and the distance from one station to another was covered in the shortest possible time.

At each station a fresh horse was waiting, and the only delay was in changing the mail pouch from one horse to another. The pouch contained only letters, and they were written on the thinnest of paper to avoid surplus weight. Five dollars was charged for the carrying of each letter. The first trip was made in ten days, the shortest one in seven days and seventeen hours. Many stories of adventure are related of the two years in which the Pony Express was in operation. In 1861 a telegraph line was constructed across the continent, which made it possible to flash news from ocean to ocean in a few minutes, and the Pony Express went out of existence.



THE PONY EXPRESS.

The First Railroad in Kansas, 1860. By this time railroad building had begun in Kansas. The first road was laid in the spring of 1860, while Kansas was still a territory, between Elwood, opposite St. Joseph, Missouri, and Marysville. When the first five miles of rail had been laid, a little old locomotive that had done service on many eastern roads was brought into the State and a celebration was held in honor of the first trip. Though the engine was old and drew only a few flat cars over the rough and crooked track, it was an important event, for it marked the beginning of railroad building in Kansas.

The Union Pacific Railroad, 1862-1869. There had long been talk of a railroad to the Pacific coast, and in 1862, while the Civil War was still in progress, Congress granted a charter for such a line. This was the beginning of the Union Pacific Railroad. It was to be built as soon as pos-

end

sible by working from both ends. From the east the road was to pass through Nebraska and on toward Salt Lake, and from the west it was to be built from San Francisco eastward until the two lines met. This road did not pass through Kansas, but while it was being constructed a line



THE INDIAN, THE SOLDIER, AND THE BUILDER.

that later became a part of the Union Pacific¹ system was built from Kansas City westward, along the Kansas River, through Manhattan, Junction City, and Salina, and on west through Denver to join the main line at Cheyenne.²

During the seven years spent in building this railroad many difficulties were met and conquered. Most of the country along the line was without timber, fuel, or any of the necessary supplies. The materials for construction

1. This line was at first called the Kansas Pacific.

2. See map, page 26.

were brought up the Missouri River by steamboat to Kansas City. From this point they were hauled by train over the new railroad as far as it was completed. The Indians opposed the work because it meant the westward movement of civilization and the settling of their hunting grounds. They were a constant source of danger to the whole frontier, but especially to the railroad builders. The men usually



EARLY DAYS ON THE UNION PACIFIC.

went to their work armed, and stacked their guns ready for instant use. Sometimes it was even necessary to guard the men with troops while they worked. History gives many accounts of Indian massacres committed along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. The entire line was finished in 1869.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Completed in 1872. In the meantime other lines had been chartered through Kansas, the principal one being the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. This railroad was begun at Topeka in 1868 and

completed to the western boundary of the State in a little more than four years. The line between Topeka and Atchison was also completed within this period. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe has since been extended westward to the coast and eastward to Chicago, and many branches have been added. This railroad follows the gen-



THE "IRON TRAIL" ACROSS THE PRAIRIES.

eral direction of the Santa Fe Trail across the eastern half of the State. Near Great Bend the track runs on the exact course of the old highway, and from this point on through the rest of the State they are never far apart and often coincide. When, in 1872, the "Santa Fe," as it is generally called, was completed through Kansas, the last caravan of wagons had wound its way over the old Trail. The trains of cars rushing over the new iron trail marked another advance in the westward march of civilization.

Railroad Companies Receive Land Grants. The immense cost of railroad construction, the sparsely settled country, and the limited amount of traffic, made the early building of railroads a risky undertaking. But railroads were needed in order to unite the West to the East as well as for the development of the new country, and in order to encourage their building Congress adopted the policy of making liberal land grants to railroad companies. The Union Pacific through Kansas was given land amounting to a strip ten miles wide on each side of its line. Several other companies, including the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, received grants amounting to five miles on each side. This policy brought about the rapid building of railroads, but when the State became fairly well supplied the land grants were discontinued. Much of the land was later forfeited by the companies through failure to meet the conditions of their grants.

Railroad Companies Interested in Settlement. When the early railroads were first built across Kansas there were but few people living in the western part of the State. Since population was necessary to the prosperity of the railroad companies, these companies gave much attention to the matter of increasing the settlements along their lines. They sent land agents throughout the United States and Europe, they invited people of prominence to join excursions through Kansas, and they filled the newspapers with descriptions of the great West. Kansas was widely and favorably advertised. Interest was everywhere aroused and many people were attracted to the State.

✓ **Mennonite Settlements.** The railroad companies succeeded in planting a number of colonies of foreigners on their lands. Among them were the settlements of Mennonites in Reno, Harvey, Marion, and McPherson counties. These people came from Russia for religious freedom. "They came simultaneously with the grasshoppers, but

outstayed them." The first party, in 1874, numbered 1,900 people, and many more followed rapidly until there are now many thousands of these people in Kansas. They brought a considerable amount of money with them and were able to purchase their land. The Mennonites were farmers, a thrifty, industrious people who have contributed much toward making Kansas a great agricultural state.



THE PARLOR OF AN OBSERVATION CAR.

Swedish Settlements. Swedes had been coming to Kansas since territorial days. In 1871 the Union Pacific sold a large tract of land in Saline County for a Swedish settlement. This settlement has increased and others have been formed until there are now many people of this nationality in Kansas. Lindsborg, almost entirely Swedish, is their religious and social center. It is noted for its school of music. Most of these people came in poverty, but they have converted the bare prairies into fine agricultural districts and have become prosperous citizens. They are

industrious, intelligent, progressive, and an orderly and law-abiding people.

Other colonies have settled in various parts of the State; among these, German-Russians in Russell, Rush, and Ellis counties, Scotch in Republic County, English in Clay County, French in Cloud County, and Bohemians in Ells-



IN A DINING CAR.

worth County. There are, at present, people of many nationalities in Kansas.

Relation of Railroads to State's Industries. Not only did the early building of railroads do much to bring about the rapid settlement of Kansas, but it hastened the development of practically all of the State's industries. For instance, the railroads have made it possible for the farmer to market his live stock and his crops. Out of these better market facilities have grown the great meat-packing centers and the flouring mills. On the other hand, the growth of

settlements and industries has brought prosperity to the railroads and they have increased in wealth, equipment, and mileage. Thus the relation between the railroads and the State's progress is very close.

There are at present nearly 10,000 miles of railroad in Kansas, most of it belonging to the four great companies, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Missouri Pacific, the Union Pacific, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.

Railroad Regulation. There has been but little railroad building in Kansas for a number of years, for the State is now fairly well supplied. Almost every county now has one or more railroads. In the earlier years the important thing was to get the railroads. Having secured them, the matter of chief concern has been to regulate them. During the late '70's much dissatisfaction arose because railroad rates were high, and several attempts were made to place the matter of rate regulation under the control of the State. In 1883 a law was passed creating a Railroad Commission of three members. This Commission was given a great deal of power, especially in regard to revising and establishing rates, and in adjusting disputes between the railroads and their patrons. Within a few years, through the efforts of the Commission together with the increase in business resulting from a growing population, rates were reduced almost half. Since its work proved to be of great service to the people the Commission was continued. In 1911 the Railroad Commission became the Public Utilities Commission and was given control over all such corporations as railroads, gas and electric companies, and telegraph and telephone systems, in matters that are of interest only to this particular State. In 1923 the name of the Commission was again changed and became the Public Service Commission. In matters that concern more than one state the Interstate Commerce Commission has jurisdiction.

Roads in Pioneer Days. The importance of wagon roads was recognized by the territorial legislature of 1855, which established a working basis for highway construction by providing for road-making by counties. Two years later township road-making was organized. The building of railroads some years later did not make roads less important, but more so, for there must be many good roads if the



BUILDING A KANSAS HIGHWAY.

people were to be able to reach the railroads and make full use of them. The development of roads moved forward, but time, money, and work are required to build roads in a new country. During the pioneer period many different plans were tried and many road laws were passed from time to time.

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Federal Aid in Road-making. Congress passed an act in 1916 providing Federal aid in road-making and Kansas accepted its provisions in 1917. Up to that time there had been no unified plan for road-making in the State. The counties and townships had worked independently except

that in 1909 the office of county engineer was created and given the duty of supervising all highway work in the county. In 1911 a state engineer was provided. The federal aid provision of 1917 was followed by other legislation from time to time and in the following twelve years considerable progress was made in highway construction. At the beginning of 1930 Kansas had almost four thousand miles of surfaced highway, nearly three thousand of this being sand, gravel, or chat and the rest concrete, brick, or other hard surface.

Highway Legislation of 1929. Up to this time the highways of the State had been constructed and maintained by the counties under the supervision of the State. The new law passed in 1929 gives the State Highway Commission exclusive power to construct, improve, and maintain the highway system of the State, the money for this purpose being derived chiefly from two sources, a gasoline tax and a motor vehicle registration fee.

Kansas Again a Pathway. In the old days Kansas was a pathway for the caravans of the traders and the wagons of the westward moving settlers. To-day, the automobile is making it a pathway for the tourists. It is now entered by more federal highways than any other state. This is due to its location in the center of the country and to the fact that it is, geographically, the gateway to the West.

The Motor Bus and Truck. The automobile is chiefly responsible for the development of highways, and in the last few years the highway need has been further increased by the many lines of passenger busses and freight trucks. Some of these lines are local and others are part of large systems serving several states.

Airplane Travel. Now a new mode of travel has come into the world and Kansas, with a level surface marvelously adapted to the making of landing fields, and lying at the

cross roads of several transcontinental airways, is an important aviation center and in the forefront of this new industry. The first commercial airplane factory in the United States was established in 1919 at Wichita. By 1930 there were several large factories at Wichita and two at Kansas City, Kansas, and this State was making about one-third of all the airplanes manufactured in the United States. Kansas planes are flown in all parts of our own country and in many foreign countries. They range from inexpensive planes for air schools to the giant air-mail carriers. The airplane, like the automobile, leads to many related activities such as air schools, airplane reconstruction shops, engine factories, air accessories factories, and hangar construction shops. The airplane is bringing a substantial addition to the industrial development of Kansas.

SUMMARY

Railroad construction was begun in the United States about 1830. By 1850 railroads reached as far west as St. Louis. Many stage lines were established in early Kansas. The first railroad was built in Kansas in 1860, the line extending from Elwood to Marysville. The Union Pacific was built through Kansas between 1862 and 1869. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway was completed in 1872. In the meantime a number of other roads were built. The railroads received large grants of land, which they sold to settlers, thereby raising money and increasing business. They advertised Kansas widely. The people soon found it necessary to regulate the railroads, and created for this purpose the Railroad Commission, now the Public Service Commission. Besides the various railroad systems of the State, there is a rapidly growing motor bus and truck service. Great progress in road improvement is being made. Aviation is having a large and important growth in the State. Kansas is a gateway to the West for railroads, highways and airways.

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QUESTIONS

1. Give an account of the beginning of railway transportation in the United States. What were the conditions by 1850?
2. What were the early methods of travel in Kansas?
3. Why were the early settlers anxious for railroads? What did they do to secure railroads?
4. Discuss the stage lines. The Pony Express.
5. When and where was the first railroad built in Kansas?
6. Give an account of the building of the Union Pacific. What were some of the difficulties?
7. When was the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe built? Give its route.
8. Name other railroads in Kansas.
9. Why were land grants made to the railroad companies?
10. Why did the railroad companies advertise Kansas?
11. Locate settlements of foreigners in Kansas.
12. Show why there is a close relation between the people and the railroads.
13. Why has regulation of the railroads been found necessary? How has it been accomplished?
14. What is, approximately, the railroad mileage of the State?
15. What lines of railroad in your community?
16. What motor truck service is being carried on in your community? What bus service?
17. Locate the state highways of your county.
18. Describe recent improvement of roads in your community.
19. Tell something of the history of road-making in Kansas.
20. What importance does Kansas have in air transportation?
21. What part is Kansas taking in the industrial side of aviation?

CHAPTER XVII

EDUCATION IN KANSAS

The First Schools in Kansas. The first schools in Kansas were the mission schools for the Indians. When Kansas was organized as a territory and the white settlers began to make their homes here, the education of their children became one of their first interests. In the summer of 1855 the first territorial legislature passed a law providing for the establishment of common schools, and thus laid the foundation for our public school system.

Early Territorial Schools. In January of 1855, when the town of Lawrence was only six months old, a school was opened in the back of Dr. Charles Robinson's office. A term of school was held in Lawrence every winter thereafter. Other towns also maintained schools, as did a few of the country communities, but the settlers' claims were so widely scattered and the dangers during the days of raids and warfare were so great that country schools were almost an impossibility during the first few years.

Subscription Schools. Many of the earlier schools were "subscription schools," which means that they were not public schools supported by a tax levy, but that the teacher's pay came from a tuition charged each pupil who attended.

Beginning of Our School System. By 1859, when territorial conditions had become more settled, the Legislature turned its attention to the matter of education and passed a set of school laws that has served ever since as the basis of our system of education. While Kansas was still a territory a few districts were organized and schoolhouses built, and the minimum term of school was made three months.

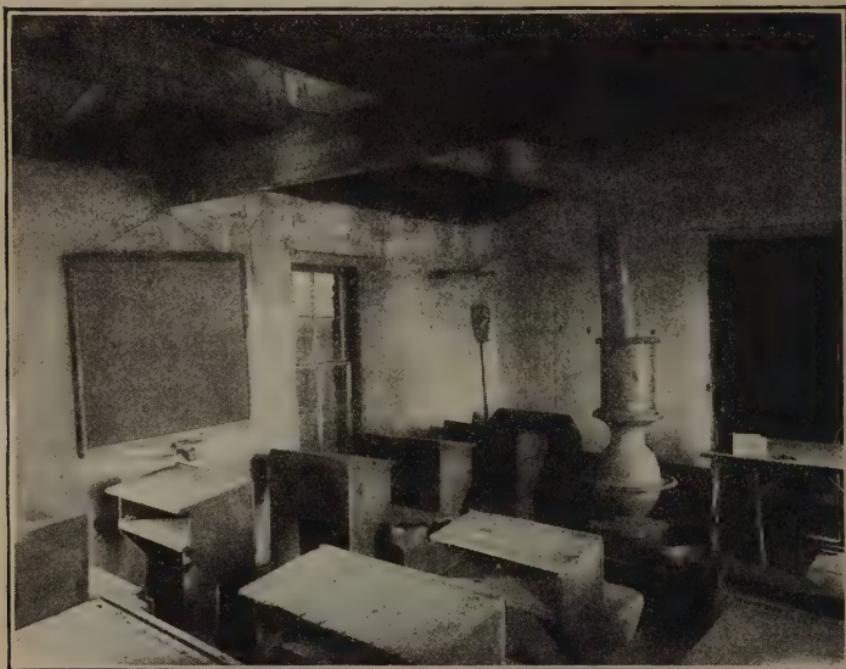
Schools After the Civil War. Little educational progress was made during the Civil War, but when peace had come to Kansas and the people could turn their minds to the needs of their homes and communities, schoolhouses built of logs or sod sprang up everywhere, for the pioneers had brought with them a desire to educate their children. Sometimes the settlers did not even wait to organize their district,



SOD SCHOOLHOUSE.

but gathered together and began work on their schoolhouse. Where there was a timber supply they made their buildings of logs. On the prairie they built of sod. With the breaking plow they sliced out long pieces of sod from two to four inches thick and twelve to fourteen inches wide, and these, mortared with soft mud, were used like brick to build the walls. The roof was sometimes of lumber, but often the sod was laid over a framework of brush and poles. Whether the building was of logs or of sod, the floor was usually of dirt sprinkled and packed until it was hard and smooth.

As the country grew in population and resources these buildings were replaced by others made of lumber, brick, or stone, but the little log and sod schoolhouses served the pioneers well. They were used not only for school purposes, but for religious services and for social gatherings, spelling .



INTERIOR OF SOD SCHOOLHOUSE.

schools, singing schools, and literary societies. The schoolhouses were the social centers in early Kansas.

The Work of the Pioneer Schools. Although the minimum term was three months, it was usually made a little longer for the benefit of the smaller children. As a rule the older boys and girls went to school only during the winter months when they could be spared from the farms. The work in the schools in those days consisted chiefly of the "three R's, readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic." In most cases,

the pupils started each year at the beginning of their books and worked as far as they could. This was continued winter after winter until the girls and boys were eighteen to twenty-one years of age, or even older. There was no such thing as graduating from the country schools; the pupils attended until they were ready to quit. Since there were almost no

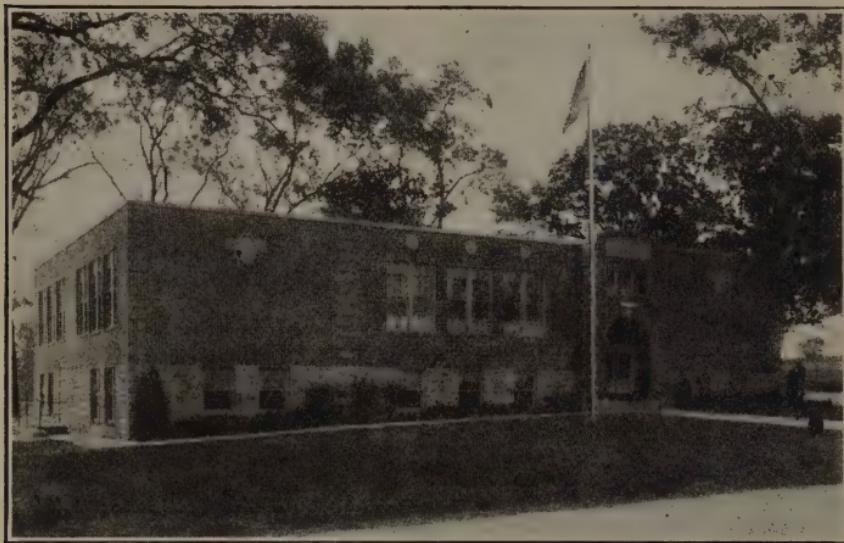


A ONE-TEACHER RURAL SCHOOL.

high schools in the State, few of the children received more than a common school education, and most of the teachers had no more than that.

Changes in the District Schools. Conditions are quite different in the country schools to-day. A few of them have terms of nine months, while eight months is the shortest term permitted by the State. The truancy law requires attendance during the full term, whatever its length. The sod and log schoolhouses of pioneer days were, in time, replaced by neat little box-like buildings usually constructed of wood, though occasionally of brick or stone, and these

in turn are now rapidly disappearing and their places are being taken by buildings that are larger, more beautiful, more comfortable, and far better adapted to educational needs. The qualifications of teachers have been raised. In earlier days, when there were but few high schools, many teachers had no education beyond what they had obtained



A FOUR-TEACHER RURAL SCHOOL IN WYANDOTTE COUNTY.

in the country schools, but to-day nearly all of the rural teachers of the State are high school graduates and the percentage is steadily increasing. The work of the rural schools has expanded far beyond the "three R's." In addition to the regular work it now includes as much as time will permit of such subjects as music, manual training, agriculture, and household arts. The rural schools have been receiving a great deal of attention in recent years and are being greatly improved. By 1930 a thousand of them had already met the requirements laid down by the State for a "standard" school and about three hundred for a "superior" school and these lists are steadily growing.

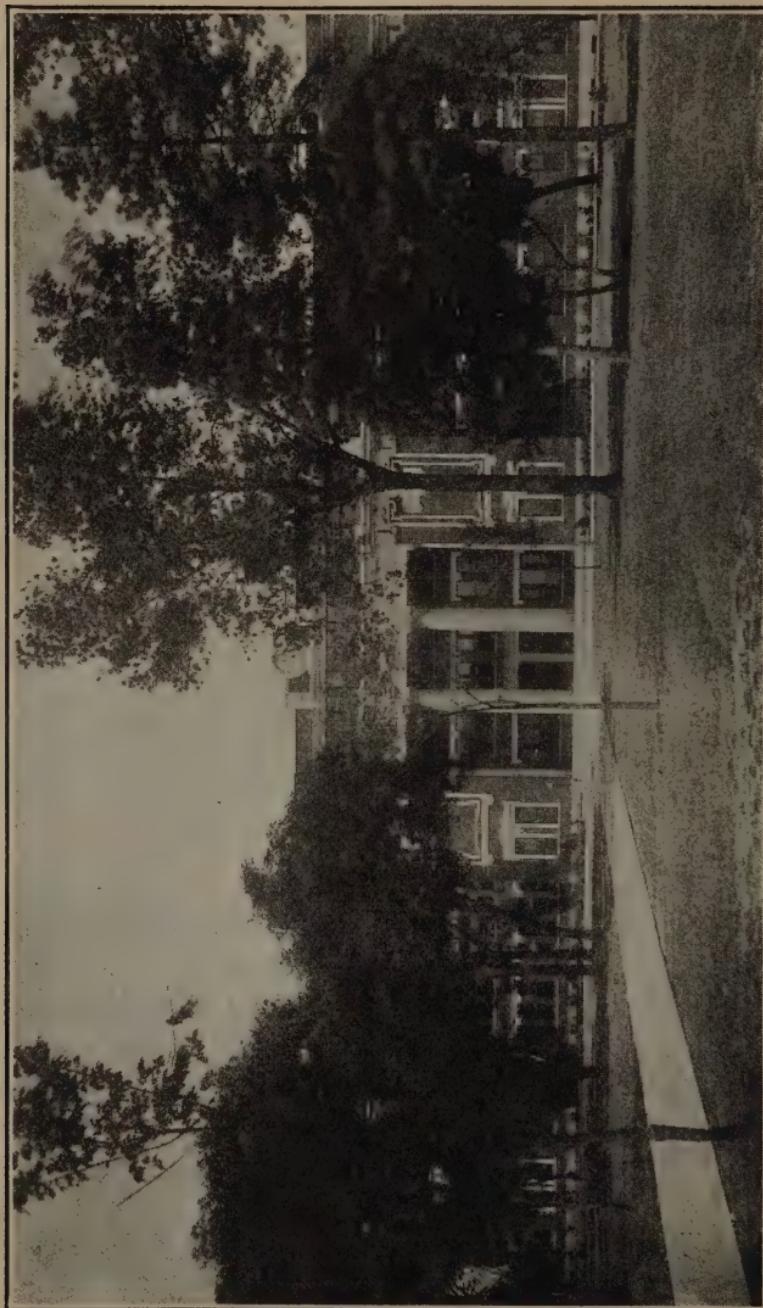
Consolidated Schools. Consolidation is generally looked upon as a method of bettering conditions in the rural schools. A consolidated district is one formed by the union of several districts. The little district schoolhouses are replaced by a larger building, usually centrally located, to which the children are conveyed in busses provided for that purpose. With its larger valuation the consolidated district can have plenty of teachers and equipment and can offer a greater



A CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL IN LOGAN COUNTY.

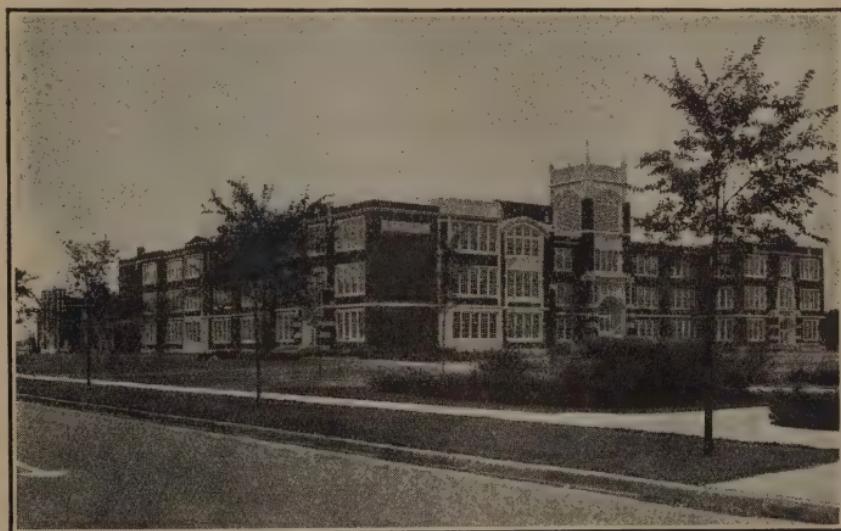
variety of subjects. There are a number of consolidated schools in the State now, and the plan is being considered in many communities.

Growth of the High School. A number of years passed before there were many high schools in Kansas. Four schools constituted the list of accredited high schools of the State as published in 1876. By 1886 the number had grown to thirty-six, and by 1896 it had reached seventy-seven. From that time on the number increased very rapidly until in 1930 there were nearly eight hundred accredited high schools in the State, nearly three hundred of which were rural high schools. Until about 1905 the stand-



PLUMB HALL, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING OF KANSAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, EMPORIA.

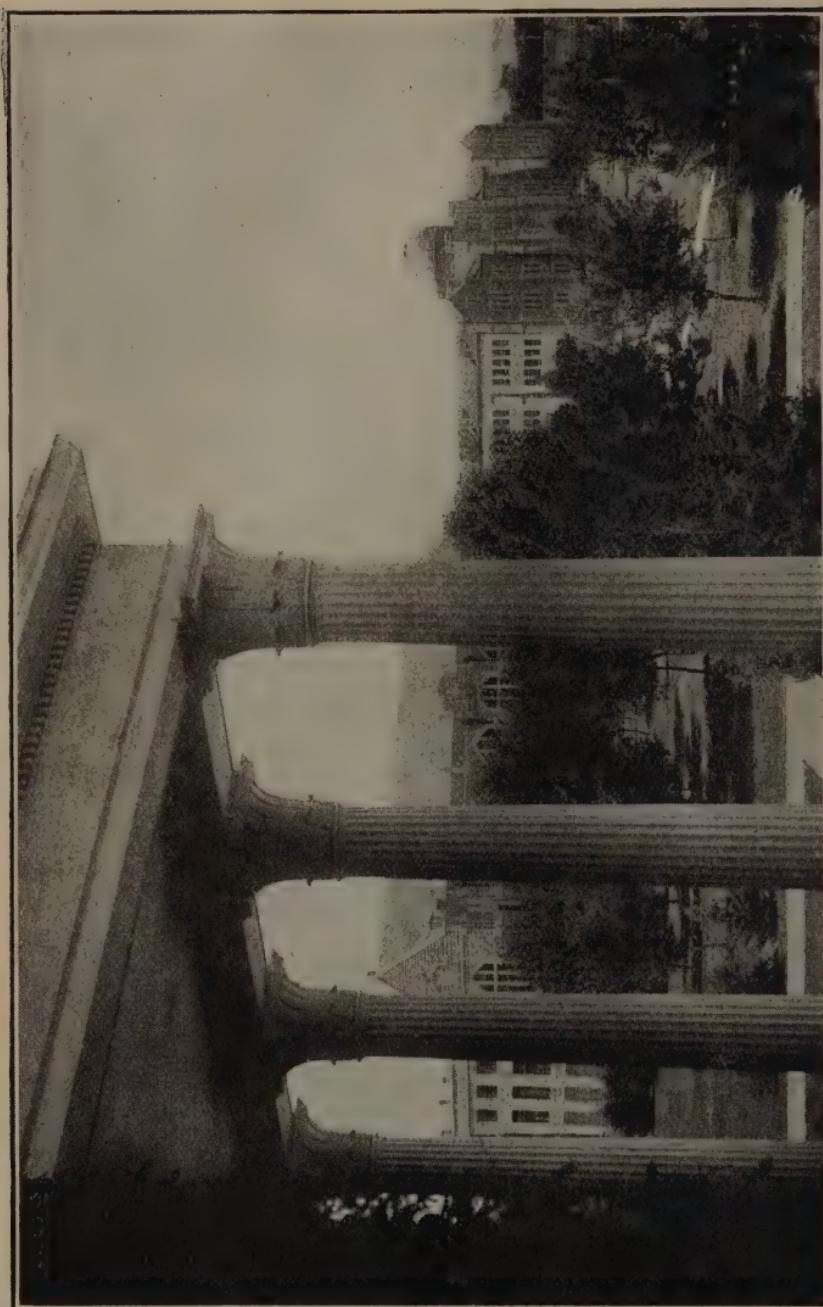
ard for an accredited high school was a course of only three years. Since that time it has been four years. In the early years the real purpose of the high school was considered to be that of preparing the pupils for college, and the courses of study included only such subjects as were suited to that purpose. The present idea is that this is only one



A WICHITA HIGH SCHOOL.

This is a typical modern city high school building. It accommodates nearly 3,000 students and cost about a million dollars.

of the purposes of the high school, the other being that of supplying to the great mass of pupils, who will never go to college, the best possible preparation for living. To accomplish this latter purpose courses of study have been broadened to include such work as music, manual training, agriculture, commercial work, household arts, teacher training, and industrial training. Until very recent years high schools were established only in towns and cities, but now they are to be found in consolidated districts, and in rural districts, sometimes in small towns in those districts and sometimes



FORT HAYS KANSAS STATE COLLEGE, HAYS.

in communities that are entirely rural. There is not now a county in the State that is without a four-year accredited high school.

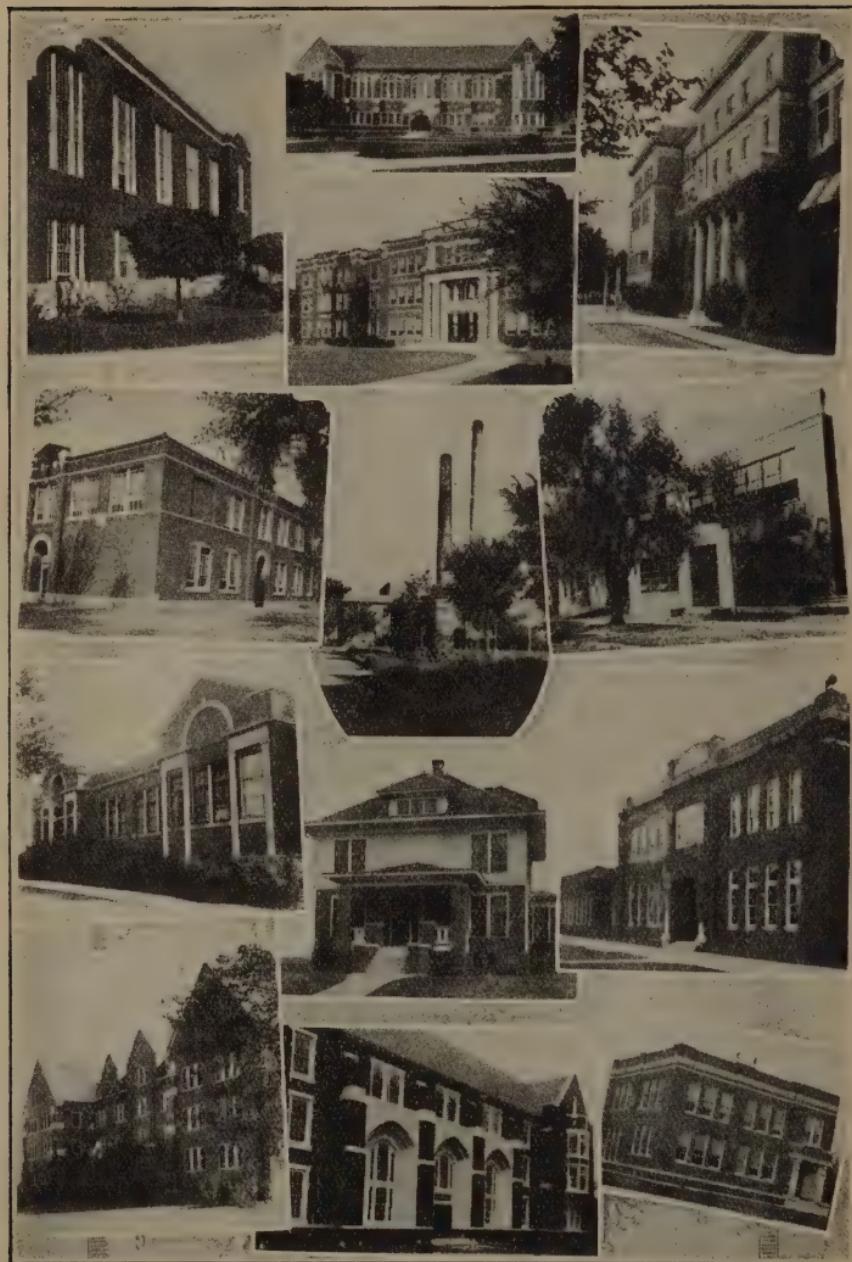
Institutions of Higher Learning. The deep interest of the Kansas settlers in matters of education is nowhere more apparent than in their early establishment of institutions of higher learning. In the first Constitution, made in 1855, one reads, "The General Assembly may take measures for the establishment of a university;" and again, "Provision



A RURAL HIGH SCHOOL IN GOVE COUNTY.

may be made by law for the support of normal schools." These matters were not lost sight of, and almost immediately after the admission of Kansas as a state this ambition found expression in the establishment of the Normal School, the Agricultural College, and the University. The name, Normal School, has since been changed to Teachers College.

The Teachers Colleges. The State Normal School, as it was then called, was opened at Emporia in 1865 with eighteen students enrolled. It used the upper floor of the new schoolhouse that had just been built for Emporia, which was then but a small town. There was no furniture, and the equipment consisted of a Bible and a dictionary. Seats



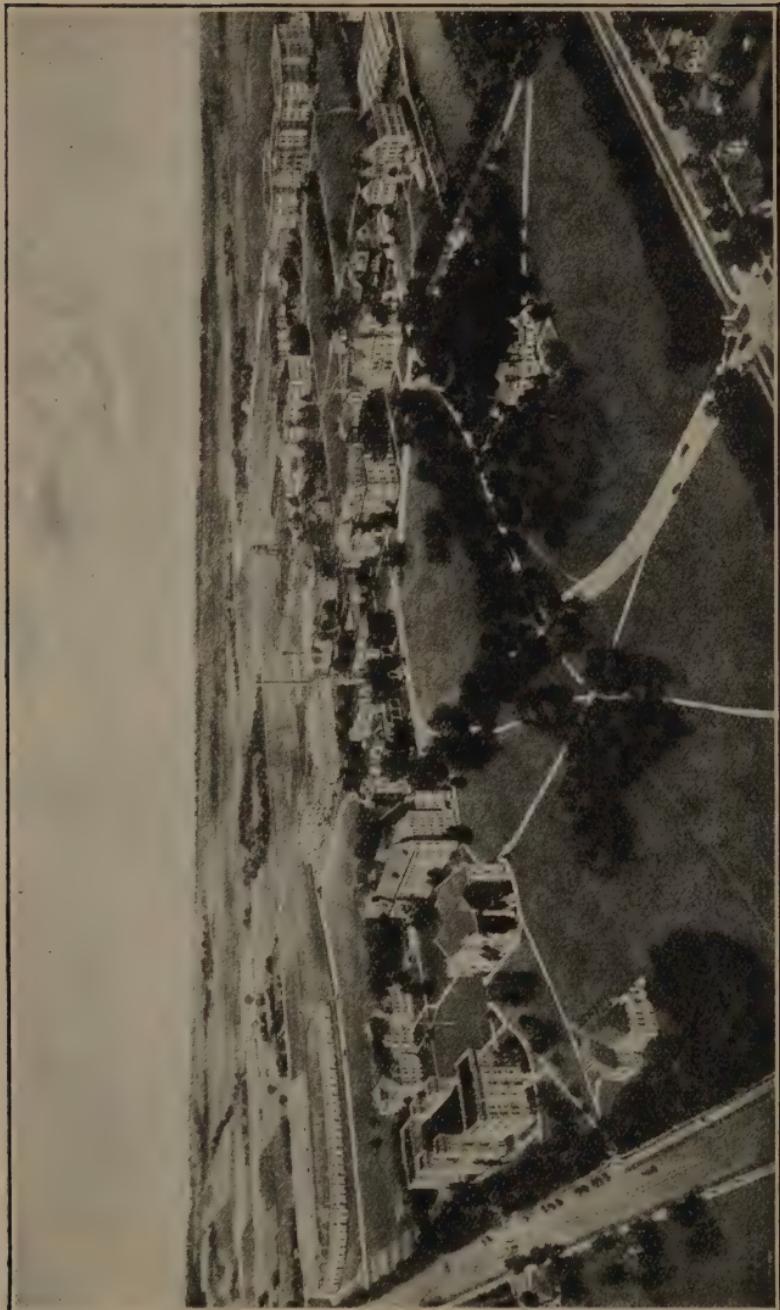
CAMPUS SCENES AT KANSAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, PITTSBURG.

were borrowed from a neighboring church. But the school soon had a building of its own. In later years this has been three times replaced by a larger and better one and many new buildings have been added. A teachers college is based on the principle that it is not only necessary to know what to teach but how to teach; that there are new discoveries and advances in methods of teaching as there are



A COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOL IN RAWLINS COUNTY.

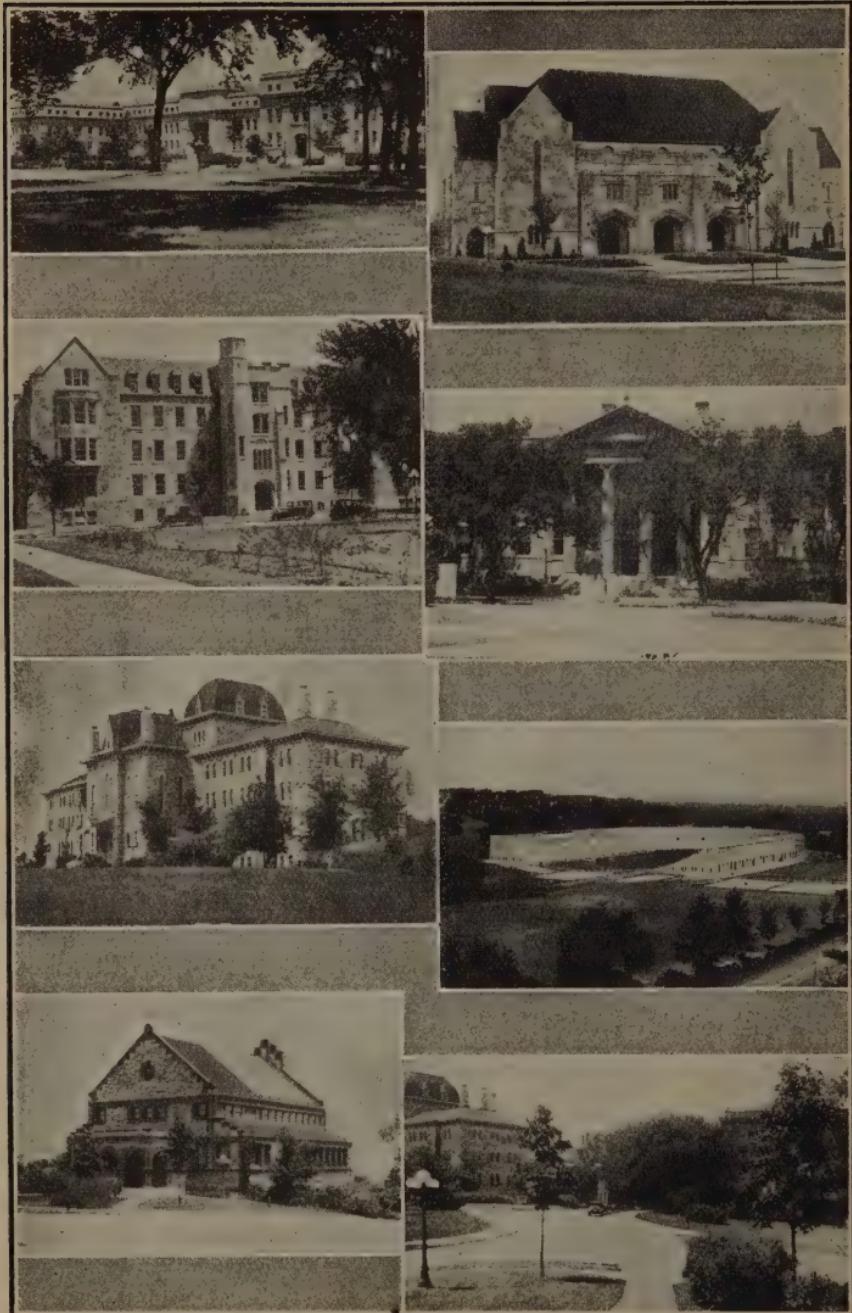
in other lines, such as medicine or farming. The purpose of a teachers college is to train teachers. When our Teachers College was established there were not more than a dozen other such schools in the United States and none that prepared teachers for high school positions. To-day there are many of these colleges, and Kansas has three of them, each amply equipped to prepare teachers for all lines of teaching. In 1901 a branch of the State Normal was opened at Hays to accommodate the western part of the State and in 1903 another branch was opened at Pittsburg for the southeastern part of the State. These schools



KANSAS STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE, MANHATTAN.

have since been made independent and each given the name Kansas State Teachers College. They all give a complete college course and stand in the front rank of institutions of their kind. In 1931 the name of the college at Hays was changed to Fort Hays Kansas State College.

The Agricultural College. In 1862 Congress passed an act providing for land grants to states for the purpose of establishing colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts. Kansas was among the first states to accept the endowment, and the next year Bluemont Central College, a Methodist school at Manhattan, was given to the State and made the State Agricultural College. During the first ten years the growth of the Agricultural College was very slow. This was chiefly due to the fact that industrial education was something new and did not receive much attention. The College gave only a little work in agriculture or manual training, and what was given was merely supplementary. It was doing little to educate toward the farm or the workshop. In 1873 the school was reorganized. Farmers began to be interested in it and to discuss its possibilities. Such subjects as Latin and Greek were dropped and agriculture, home economics, and mechanic arts were emphasized. Workshops, print shops, kitchen and sewing rooms, agricultural implements, and live stock, were provided. This was a very advanced step at that time and it aroused some opposition. It was called the "newfangled" education, and farmers who read and studied methods of farming were often sneered at as "book farmers." But in time people began to view these things in a different light. It has now come to be generally recognized that successful farming requires a broader and more varied knowledge than almost any other business, and that in an agricultural state like ours nothing is more important than the training of its citizens for home and farm life. The State College teaches



SOME OF THE BUILDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS, LAWRENCE

not only agriculture and home economics, but also science and engineering, and is one of the largest of such colleges in the United States. Its name was changed in 1931 to Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science.

The University. The University of Kansas was established by an act of the Legislature of 1864, and its object, as given by this act, is to "provide the inhabitants of the State with means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the various branches of literature, science, and the arts." The university idea is hundreds of years old, and so there was nothing new in the thought of a university in Kansas. The University of Kansas was built on the flat-topped hill in Lawrence where the first party of free-state settlers pitched their tents. It was opened in 1866 with forty students and three professors. To-day there are twenty great buildings on Mount Oread. The central department of the University is the college, which provides a liberal education in languages, sciences, mathematics, history, and kindred subjects. Besides the college there are schools of engineering, of fine arts, of law, of pharmacy, of medicine, and of education. Ours now ranks high among the universities of the United States.

Control of State Schools. For many years the State schools were under separate control, each being managed by its own board of regents. In 1913 these schools, together with the School for the Blind at Kansas City and the School for the Deaf at Olathe, were placed under the management of a State Board of Administration, and in 1917 the penal and charitable institutions of the State were also placed under the control of this board. Later, the general direction of the five large schools was placed in the hands of a State Board of Regents composed of nine members.

Denominational Colleges. In addition to the State institutions Kansas has more than thirty denominational

colleges.¹ A few of the largest of these are Baker University at Baldwin, Washburn College at Topeka, Ottawa University at Ottawa, Friends University at Wichita, the Southwestern University at Winfield, and the College of Emporia. There are also a number of business colleges and a few independent schools.

Other Provisions for Education. Besides all the schools where the people of Kansas may obtain an education, every effort is being made to provide other educational opportunities by means of extension work, public and traveling libraries, and night schools. The State Teachers Colleges, the Agricultural College, and the University all do extension work, which means that they offer correspondence courses, send out lecturers, and in various other ways carry their work to those who cannot attend the schools. Many communities maintain free public libraries and the State maintains a traveling library.² Night schools are now provided in several of our larger cities. An education is now possible to any one who really wants it. Although there is much yet to be done, the people of Kansas have every reason to be proud of what they have accomplished in the interests of education.

SUMMARY

Education in Kansas began with the mission schools and was one of the first interests in territorial days. There were many subscription schools before district schools were organized. The organization of districts began in the territorial period and kept pace with settlement. The University, the Agricultural College and the Normal School

1. See table of Institutions of Kansas, page 249.

2. The traveling library system in Kansas was adopted in 1900 and is now under state control through a Commission which maintains an office in the capitol at Topeka. These traveling libraries are made up of collections of fifty books each, selected in accordance with the wishes of the applicant. They are sent to schools, clubs, granges, and similar organizations without charge other than a fee of two dollars to cover the cost of transportation. The libraries may be retained six months, or exchanged at any time for others.

were established during the Civil War. Since that time many denominational colleges have been established, the rural schools have been improved, consolidated schools have been formed, the high school has been developed, and many other means of education have been provided. Great educational progress has been made.

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QUESTIONS

1. What were the mission schools?
2. When did the settlers become interested in education?
3. What was done in education during the territorial period?
4. What were subscription schools?
5. Describe the early schoolhouses. Compare them with the buildings of to-day.
6. How did work in the early schools differ from work in the schools of to-day?
7. Give the history of the growth of the high school.
8. Give an account of the establishment of the State Teachers College of Emporia; its growth; its purpose. What other Teachers Colleges do we now have?
9. When and where was the Agricultural College established? Give an account of its growth. Its work to-day. Its present name?
10. What is the purpose of a university? When and where was the University of Kansas established?
11. What is a denominational college? Name some of the most important of the denominational colleges in Kansas.
12. What other opportunities for education have been provided?

"Insurgency is native in Kansas, and the political history of the state, like its climate, is replete with surprises that have made it 'alternately the reproach and the marvel of mankind.' But this apparent instability is only the natural complement of the extreme and confident individualism of the people; having succeeded in overcoming so many obstacles that were unavoidable, they do not doubt their ability to destroy quickly those that seem artificially constructed. It thus happens that while no people endure the reverses of nature with greater fortitude and good humor than the people of Kansas, misfortunes seemingly of man's making arouse in them a veritable passion of resistance; the mere suspicion of injustice, real or fancied exploitation by those who fare sumptuously, the pressure of laws not self-imposed, touch something explosive in their nature that transforms a calm and practical people into excited revolutionists. A people which has endured the worst of nature's tyrannies, and cheerfully submits to tyrannies self-imposed, is in no mood to suffer hardships that seem remediable."

CARL BECKER.

CHAPTER XVIII

POLITICAL PARTIES IN KANSAS

The New Republican Party. In 1854-1856 a new political party was organized in the United States, the Republican party. It was opposed to the extension of slavery and, among other issues, it demanded the admission of Kansas to the Union under the free-state Topeka constitution. This brought Kansas into national politics and the struggle here during the territorial period was watched with interest by the whole country.

Kansas a Republican State. The census of 1860 revealed a total population for Kansas Territory of 107,204. Only about one-fourth of this number had come from slave-holding states. There was practically no increase in the population of the State during the Civil War, but for a number of years following the War many Union soldiers came here as settlers under the Homestead law. Kansas having been settled during both territorial and early statehood years largely by people opposed to slavery, came to be, politically, a Republican state by a very large majority.¹

Two Political Parties. The government of the United States is controlled by political parties, usually two in number. Since the organization of the Republican party in 1856 the two parties have been the Republican and the older Democratic party. Other parties have been organized from time to time, and while none of them has been able to secure control of the Federal Government or of state governments for more than brief periods, yet some of them have exercised a considerable influence on the legislation of the country. This has been particularly true in Kansas.

1. See table of governors and political parties, page 241.

Third Party Movements. The pioneers on the frontier were far removed from the settled ideas and conditions of the older parts of the country. They were struggling with new problems and many times the established policies of government did not meet their needs. Their frontier experiences tended to develop independence and enterprise, and so it is not surprising that many of the third party movements, which were in the main demands for change or reform, should have had their greatest growth in the West. The Greenback, Free Silver, Populist, Progressive and other parties were repeated protests of the people of the West against existing conditions. Kansas played an important part in most of the third party movements. In fact, this State was often the most active and most radical of all the states due to the fact that through much of its pioneer period it was the most truly frontier state. Kansas had been retarded in its development by its territorial struggle, and throughout its pioneer period it was the scene of a series of disasters—grasshoppers, hot winds, drouths, booms and panics—that made the growth in population and prosperity slower than in other frontier states. The courage and determination that carried the pioneers through those days made them persistent and unafraid in their demands for any political changes that they thought should be made.

The Grange. This was the first farmers' organization in Kansas. In the beginning it was called the Patrons of Husbandry and reached this State in 1872. The Grange advocated government regulation of railroads. This was mainly because the western farmers had experienced great difficulty in securing sufficient railroad service for the marketing of their crops. The Grange also established coöperative stores to eliminate the profits of the middlemen. This organization was not a political party but exercised a great deal of political influence for several years. Since the

'70's the Grange has occupied itself chiefly with social activities and with distributive coöperation. Many of the Grangers joined various new political parties.

The Independent Reform Party. From 1873 to 1876 there was a strong movement of farmers in the central states to organize into political parties. They used various names in different states. In Kansas they were known as the Independent Reform party. They demanded railroad regulation, reduction of taxes, and other measures of benefit to farmers and laboring classes. They were at their height in 1874, but were absorbed before long by other parties.

The Greenback Party. Whether greenbacks, which was the popular name for paper money, should remain a part of our currency had been an open question since the close of the Civil War. Following the panic of 1873 there was a lack of money in circulation and this brought the question to an issue. The movement in favor of currency reform and the permanent use of greenbacks resulted in the organization of the party that after 1873 was called the Greenback party and included in its numbers many of the Grangers and Independent Reformers. While the Greenback vote in Kansas increased steadily until the year 1880, the party was not as strong here as in some of the other states.

The Anti-Monopoly and Union Labor Parties. The attempts of the farmers and laborers to secure better legislative conditions went on even more actively during the '80's. Several different organizations and parties were formed, but the most important ones were the Anti-Monopoly and the Union Labor parties. Each of these had a following in Kansas, but neither lasted very long.

The Farmers' Alliance. This organization was brought to the State in 1889, shortly after the collapse of the boom when the farmers found themselves loaded with mortgages and prices going down on their land and on their live stock

and farm products. They felt the necessity of organizing for relief from the pressure of the financial system.

The Farmers' Alliance brought forward two new ideas, the subtreasury system and a plan for government loans to farmers. It also organized the farmers for mutual aid and taught coöperation in buying and selling. The Alliance swept over the State rapidly and by 1890 had 100,000 members. It was not a political party but a farmers' organization extending over many states.

The People's Party. The Kansas Alliance organized itself into the People's party in order to avoid making the Alliance a political organization. The People's party entered the campaign of 1890 and with its new methods and new issues made this one of the most exciting campaigns the State has ever known.

The Populist Party. The word "Populist" was invented and offered as a name for the new party and by the time another year had rolled around was very generally used although People's party continued to be the official name.

The Populists had a measure of success in the election of 1890, and a much greater success in 1892. In 1896, Free Silver was the national issue of the Democratic party. In Kansas the Populists fused with the Democrats in support of the Free Silver issue and carried the State election. In the following years they lost power. With returning prosperity there was less interest in political agitation and the election of 1900 was the last one in which they nominated a ticket. The Populists dropped their organization and were absorbed into the other parties.

The Populist party succeeded in enacting a few of its measures into law, but its greatest influence, like that of most minority parties, was in stimulating widespread public thought on matters of government and in forcing the older parties to accept many of its ideas.

The End of the Pioneer Period. The thirty years of Kansas history preceding 1900 were filled, as we have seen, with a series of third party uprisings that were attempts to bring about such modifications of government as were needed to meet conditions in the State. By the end of this period many adjustments had been secured. By this time, also, pioneer days were over. Kansas had become a prosperous state and no longer felt the need of so much political activity. In the next thirty years we find but one third party uprising.

The Progressive Party. During the twelve years following the end of Populist activities there was developing within the Republican party a condition of unrest and dissatisfaction, in the main a revolt against the powers and privileges of corporate wealth. This movement culminated, in 1912, in the national organization of the Progressive party. Kansas took an active part in this new movement, organizing the party in this State and nominating a state ticket. Very few Progressive candidates were elected either in Kansas or elsewhere, but, like preceding minor parties, the Progressives forced many of their ideas on the two great parties, in this way bringing about indirectly some of the legislation that they could not secure directly.

SUMMARY.

Since Kansas became a State the two main political parties of the Nation have been the Republican and the Democrat. Kansas, because of its early free-state and Union soldier settlers, has usually been Republican. Pioneer conditions brought many needs that existing political policies did not satisfy and this period is filled with efforts to remedy these policies by means of legislation secured through new parties. In the '70's were the Independents and the Greenbackers, in the '80's the Anti-Monopoly and the Union Labor parties, in the '90's the Populists and the

Free Silver parties. Since 1900 there has been only the Progressive party movement.

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QUESTIONS

1. In what way was territorial Kansas related to national politics?
2. What was the population of Kansas when it was admitted to the Union? What is it now?
3. Why did new political party movements arouse more interest and activity in western than in eastern states?
4. Give an account of the Grange and its work.
5. Name the new parties in Kansas between 1870 and 1880. What was the chief interest of each?
6. When did the Farmers' Alliance appear in Kansas? Describe conditions here at that time. With what kind of matters was the Alliance concerned?
7. What was the origin of the People's party? What was the Populist party? During what period were the Populists active? What became of this party? What did it accomplish?
8. What is the chief accomplishment of most minority parties?
9. What third party movement has there been since Populist days?
10. Compare politically the thirty years preceding 1900 with the thirty years following that date.



“Of all the states, but three will live in story;
Old Massachusetts with her Plymouth Rock,
And Old Virginia with her noble stock,
And Sunny Kansas with her woes and glory.”

—EUGENE F. WARE.

CHAPTER XIX

KANSAS MEMORIALS

Significance of Kansas History. Kansas is a comparatively new state. Nearly all of its history has been made within a century, and most of it since the organization as a territory in 1854. Few states, however, have had a more eventful history. From its beginning Kansas has been a place of action. The pages of its history are filled with

wars and battles, with stirring adventure, and with deeds of courage and daring. Nearly every part of the State has its places of historic interest, and the names of men and women who should be honored for good and brave deeds would make a long list.



PRESENT VIEW OF PAWNEE ROCK.

of their State and desire to preserve it. To that end they have taken steps to save a number of the old landmarks, they have built many monuments, and have gathered and kept many records of the past.

Pawnee Rock.¹ One of the early landmarks was Pawnee Rock on the old Santa Fe Trail, in what is now Barton County. This giant rock standing on the level plain was a noted spot, for the Trail ran near its base, and while it provided a place of rest and safety for many a weary traveler,

1. See page 32.

it also afforded a retreat from which the Indians could dash down upon the traders. In later years much of the rock was torn away for building purposes and this historic old landmark was rapidly disappearing. The Woman's Kansas Day Club enlisted the assistance of other organizations and purchased the Rock and five acres of ground surrounding it which on Kansas Day, 1909, they presented to the State. The gift was made with the condition that the State spend \$3,000 for improvements. A monument and pavilion have been built and the site is now known as Pawnee Rock State Park.

The Pike Memorial. The site of the Pawnee Indian village visited by Lieutenant Pike in 1806 has been located in Republic County. An iron fence now incloses about six acres of the ground, and a granite shaft stands where the Stars and Stripes first floated over Kansas. The monument bears the inscription: "Erected by the State of Kansas, 1901, to mark the site of the Pawnee Republic where Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike caused the Spanish flag to be lowered and the flag of the United States to be raised, September 29, 1806."

The Old Pawnee Capitol. The old stone building erected at Pawnee in 1855 for the capitol of Kansas still stands on the Fort Riley Reservation. For over fifty years the building had been neglected and was a windowless, roofless ruin,



WHERE THE STARS AND STRIPES
FIRST FLOATED OVER KANSAS.



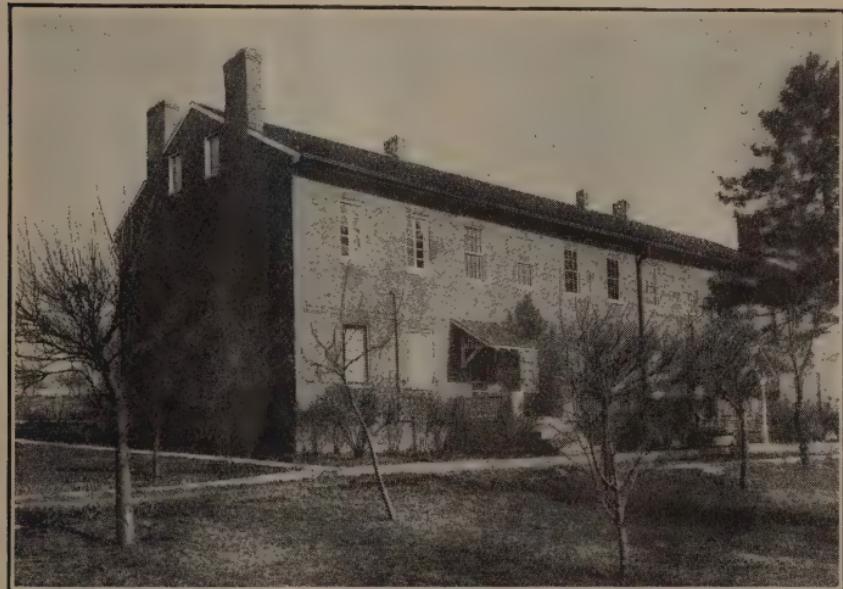
THE FIRST CAPITOL OF KANSAS, AS RESTORED IN 1928.



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE OLD PAWNEE CAPITOL, AS RESTORED.

when a fund was raised in 1907 and the building repaired so that it might stand as a relic of our early history.

In 1928 the Union Pacific Railroad Company, on whose right of way the building partly stands, had it completely repaired and restored, including all the furniture and fixtures, and presented it to the State to be kept as a memorial.



SHAWNEE MISSION BUILDING TO-DAY.

One of the three Shawnee Methodist Mission buildings now standing. This is the principal building and is the one in which the first territorial legislature held its session in 1855 after leaving the capitol at Pawnee.

The Old Shawnee Mission. In 1927 the Legislature appropriated money for the purchase of the site of the old Methodist Mission to the Shawnee Indians. The original three brick buildings still stand and it is the hope of those who are interested that they may be repaired and restored and the site made into a State Memorial Park.

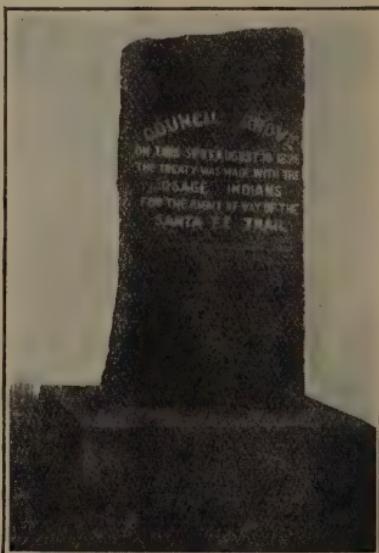
Marking of the Santa Fe Trail. The Santa Fe Trail, which was associated with most of the early history of Kan-



SANTA FE TRAIL MARKER.

century, to agitate the question of marking the line of the Trail through the State. In 1905 the Legislature appropriated \$1,000 "for procuring suitable monuments for this purpose." Kansas Day of 1906 was designated "Trail Day" in the public schools, and the children were invited to contribute a penny each toward the fund. They gave \$584.40. Eighty-nine markers were purchased. Various local organizations added nine more, making a total of ninety-eight markers. They were placed along the Trail from the eastern to the western end of the State. They bear the inscription, "Santa Fe Trail 1822-1872. Marked by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the State of Kansas, 1906." A few of the markers

sas, was known throughout the country, but with the settlement of the State the old highway was growing dim; the ruts were filling in, grass was covering the broad track, and with the passing of those who knew it in the old days the true route was in danger of being forgotten. To prevent this, the Daughters of the American Revolution began, in the opening years of the present cen-



SANTA FE TRAIL MARKER, WITH LOCAL INSCRIPTION.



QUANTRILL RAID MONUMENT.

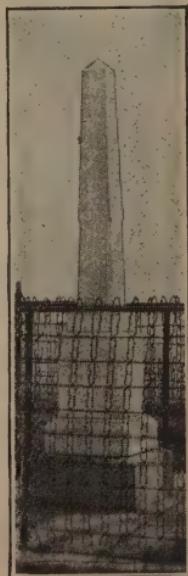
the Woman's Relief Corps of Kansas and presented to the State in 1909.

Statues in the Hall of Fame. Each state is permitted to place two statues in the Hall of Fame in the National Capitol at Washington. In 1905 one of the Kansas places was filled with a statue of John J. Ingalls, who was a Senator from this State from 1873 to 1891. In 1913 the other place was filled with a statue of George W. Glick, who was Governor of Kansas from 1883 to 1885.

Other Monuments. A number of monuments have been erected in various parts of the State in commemoration of noted persons or events. The John Brown monument at Osawatomie was dedicated on August 30, 1877. It bears two inscriptions: "In commemoration of those who, on the 30th of August, 1856, gave up their lives at the battle of Osawatomie in defense of freedom," and, "This inscription is also in com-

bear special inscriptions in addition to this. The one at Council Grove has on the other side, "On this spot, August 10, 1825, the treaty was made with the Osage Indians for the right of way of the Santa Fe Trail."

John Brown's Battle-field. The site of John Brown's battlefield at Osawatomie was purchased by



THE JOHN BROWN MONUMENT.



COUNCIL OAK.

Under this tree the Commissioners and Indians met at Council Grove to make their treaty. It is still standing. A Santa Fe marker has been placed beneath its branches.

trill in his raid upon Lawrence, August 21, 1863. Erected May 30, 1895."

A monument has been raised near Junction City in honor of the expedition of Coronado. There are several other monuments in the State commemorating the Spanish explorations of 1541-1542.

Monuments have been dedicated to the memory of settlers killed in the Indian raids on the frontier, and to men who were killed by Indians while engaged in construction work on the Union Pacific Railroad.

memoration of the heroism of Captain John Brown, who commanded at the battle of Osawatomie, August 30, 1856; who died and conquered American slavery on the scaffold at Charlestown, Virginia, December 2, 1859." A splendid monument has been erected in Linn County to mark the graves of the victims of the Marais des Cygnes massacre.

At Lawrence there is a monument bearing this inscription: "Dedicated to the memory of the one hundred and fifty citizens who, defenseless, fell victims to the inhuman ferocity of border guerrillas, led by the infamous Quan-

Memorial Hall.¹ These are only a few; many tablets, monuments, and markers have been erected in Kansas, but by far the greatest number of them are monuments in honor of the soldiers of the Civil War. Many of these are very handsome, and they have cost, in the aggregate, thousands of dollars; but this recognition seemed insufficient, and it had long been hoped that a handsome and serviceable building might be erected as a fitting and worthy recognition by the whole State of the honor due the soldiers and sailors of the Civil War. The fulfillment of this ambition finally became possible when the United States paid to Kansas an old Civil War debt amounting to nearly a half-million dollars. The money was used for the construction of Memorial Hall. This beautiful structure, built of white marble, stands near the grounds of the State Capitol at Topeka. Part of Memorial Hall is used as headquarters for the Kansas Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the rest by the State Historical Society.

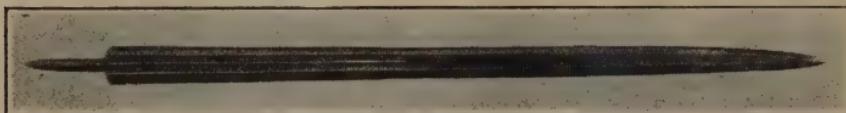
The State Historical Society. The State Historical Society was organized in 1875. From that time until the present the Society has gathered and kept books, writings, narratives, maps, relics and other matter relating to the history of Kansas. In these collections may be found information concerning the explorations, the Indians, the overland travel, the settlements, and the condition and progress of the State in its various departments. Volumes of clippings, files of newspapers, and thousands of books



MARAIS DES CYGNES
MONUMENT.

1. See picture of Memorial Hall, frontispiece.

provide a very complete record of all phases of the State's history. One of the interesting features is the collection of relics, among which are: an old Spanish sword supposed to have belonged to one of Coronado's soldiers; the pistol of the Jayhawker, James Montgomery; two cannon used in the border troubles; and the cap, saddle, and sword of John Brown. There are many Indian pipes, ornaments,



AN OLD, DOUBLE-EDGED, SPANISH SWORD.

Found in Finney county some years ago and presented to the State Historical Society. The sword bears the name of one of Coronado's officers, Juan Gallego. On the blade, in Spanish, are the words: "Draw me not without reason; sheathe me not without honor."

implements, arrowheads, and a war bonnet. The historical collections, which have increased from year to year, are very interesting and should be seen by every citizen of the State. Memorial Hall stands as a tribute not only to the soldiers of the Civil War but to the entire history of Kansas.

SUMMARY.

In late years Kansas has taken many steps to preserve its history. Some of its most prominent memorials are: Pawnee Rock; Pike Memorial; Santa Fe Trail markers; Pawnee Capitol; John Brown's battlefield; monuments to commemorate the battle of Osawatomie, the Marais des Cygnes massacre, and the Quantrill raid. Many other monuments and tablets have been erected in different parts of the State to commemorate important events. Memorial Hall, completed in 1914, was built in honor of the soldiers and sailors who served in the Civil War. This building provides fitting quarters for the Kansas Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, and for the State Historical Society, which has a large and valuable collection of original historical material.

end 13

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QUESTIONS

1. How long since Kansas became a state?
2. What places of historic interest are there in the State?
3. What places of historic interest are there in your locality? Have they been marked in any way?
4. What have you learned from the old settlers about the history of your locality?
5. Locate Pawnee Rock. Give its early history. Its recent history.
6. Give an account of Pike's visit to the Pawnee Indians. Where was the Indian village? How has this event been commemorated?
7. Give an account of the marking of the Santa Fe Trail.
8. Locate the old Pawnee Capitol and give its history.
9. Name as many other memorials as you can and give the event which each commemorates.
10. Where is Memorial Hall? Why was it erected? For what is it used?
11. Explain the work and purpose of the State Historical Society.



“This is but the dawn. We stand in the vestibule of the temple. The achievements of the past will pale into insignificance before the completed glory of the century to come.”

—JOHN J. INGALLS.

CHAPTER XX

THE KANSAS SPIRIT

Introduction. Kansas is a great state; great in size and wealth, great in industries and resources, and great in what it has accomplished. But there are states that are larger, others that are wealthier, and many that have larger cities, greater population, a longer history, and more splendid memorials, so it is not for these things that Kansas is especially noted among the states. The quality that is the mark of its distinction is the character of its history and of its people.

The Meaning of the Kansas Spirit. Any people is, in large part, the product of its thinking, its beliefs, and its hopes and desires. This is the lesson of Hawthorne's story, "The Great Stone Face." Through all the years Ernest studied the face on the mountain and pondered the thoughts that he read there. In time he came to resemble the great face, both in its features and in the character it expressed. In the same way the people of Kansas have become what they are to-day because of their thoughts, their experiences and their ideals. We often hear it said concerning some act or some effort toward progress, "That is the Kansas spirit," which means that the thing done shows what kind of people the Kansans are; it is characteristic of them. If, then, we would understand what this Kansas spirit is, we must know what thoughts and experiences and ideals have had a part in producing it.

Pioneer Qualities. Certain characteristics of the people of Kansas are largely due to the fact that this was so recently a frontier state. Pioneer life, wherever it exists, develops the qualities of independence, courage, resource-

fulness, endurance, and democracy. The pioneer has only himself to lean on; he learns to take chances, he laughs at adversity, he adapts himself to circumstances, and he lives in the future.

Qualities that Make the Kansas Spirit. These characteristics are not, however, peculiar to the Kansas people, for the early settlers of other states lived on the frontier and developed these same qualities. But Kansas had a territorial history which was very different from that of any other state and which has left its impress upon the people. Other pioneers have had the great task of making a state out of a wilderness, but Kansas pioneers had a second great task, that of making a free state in the face of the most determined opposition. They came to Kansas as the Puritans came to America, in the name of liberty. They were stern, unyielding, purposeful men and women, sure of the presence of divine leadership, and their character has deeply influenced the Kansas people. This influence has made them hate oppression, it has made them demand justice and fair play, it has made them value people for their personal worth, it has made them believe in the equality of human rights, and in the ability of the people to govern themselves. These are characteristics of every true Kansan and the qualities that make the Kansas spirit.

Manifestations of the Kansas Spirit. This spirit is evident in many phases of the life and progress of our people, but it is nowhere more apparent than in their political affairs and in their laws. The spirit that made the pioneers refuse to submit to the "Bogus Legislature" also impelled them to send more than their share of soldiers to the Civil War. Later, the same spirit led the Kansas people to adopt the prohibition amendment and to grant to women the full right of suffrage. It caused the farmers and other

laboring people to form organizations for the better protection of their rights. It made the State do its part in the World War cheerfully and generously. In short, the Kansas spirit has manifested itself whenever the people have made an effort to overcome difficulties, whenever they have tried to secure more justice or liberty for themselves. These efforts have sometimes been so radical, and the plans offered for the betterment of conditions so new and startling as to attract much attention in the rest of the country. But Kansas has continued to believe in the worth and possibilities of her people and to make every effort to bring about conditions that will give them the opportunity to rise to the full measure of their nature.

The Task Confronting the Kansas of To-day. All over the United States there is a growing tendency on the part of the people to exercise a more direct control of their government; to take more and more authority into their own hands. This means that the people must be interested, active and well informed. For us, it means that the quality of Kansas government depends upon the quality of Kansas citizenship. While the task of the pioneers was a heavy one, ours to-day is no less great, though it is different. Their struggle was to get the soil under cultivation, ours to see that it does not become worn out; theirs to get public utilities, ours to use and regulate them; theirs to develop new industries, ours to see that they are carried on with justice to all; theirs to establish schools, ours to make them more efficient; in general, theirs to build up, ours to use wisely.

Kansas history is not made, it is in the making. We study the past that we may learn how to make the present better. Great things have been accomplished, but there is much yet to be done. The pioneers solved their prob-

lems, and if we are worthy of the Kansas they have given us we will strive to solve ours. We will keep alive the Kansas spirit.

SUMMARY

The Kansas people have developed the same pioneer qualities as have the people of other states, but, in addition, their peculiar territorial history has made them believe to a marked degree in liberty, justice, equality, and democracy. These characteristics have given rise to what is called "the Kansas spirit." This spirit is especially evident in the political movements through which the people have taken more and more of the control of government into their own hands.

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QUESTIONS

1. In what things is Kansas great? Name other states that are greater in any of these things. What quality distinguishes Kansas?
2. How can the lesson in the story of "The Great Stone Face" be applied to Kansas?
3. Why does pioneer life develop courage? Independence? Resourcefulness?
4. What effect has the territorial history of Kansas had on the people?
5. What is meant by the Kansas spirit? What are some of the ways in which it has been shown? Discuss each.
6. Discuss the responsibilities of the Kansas people of to-day.

THE APPENDIX

TERRITORIAL PERIOD

Legislatures

There were six territorial legislatures. The first two were pro-slavery. Beginning in 1858 the four that followed were free-state.

Constitutions

Four constitutions were prepared: the Topeka Constitution in 1855, the Lecompton in 1857, the Leavenworth in 1858, and the Wyandotte in 1859. The Lecompton was the only one that provided for slavery. The State was admitted under the Wyandotte, our present Constitution. It was based on the constitution of Ohio and was drafted by men from both parties.

Capitals

Several different places served as territorial capitals. When Governor Reeder came to Kansas he kept his office at Leavenworth for about two months, then removed it to Shawnee Mission, which was used as the territorial capital until the following spring, when Governor Reeder named Pawnee as the capital. The Legislature remained at Pawnee only five days and then adjourned to Shawnee Mission, where the Governor's office was kept another year. In August, 1855, the territorial Legislature selected Lecompton, which continued as the capital during the remainder of the territorial period. However, when the free-state people gained control of the Legislature in 1858 they made an effort to change the capital to Minneola. Failing in this, they met at Lecompton for each session and then at once adjourned to Lawrence. At an election in November, 1861, the people selected Topeka as the permanent capital of Kansas.

The Topeka Movement

The free-state Government under the Topeka Constitution was organized in the days of the "Bogus Legislature" for the purpose of uniting the free-state people and enabling them to oppose proslavery methods. It was continued until the free-state people gained control of the territorial Legislature, when it became no longer necessary and was dropped. The principal events were as follows: The convention met in October of 1855, completed the Topeka Constitution in November, and the free-state people voted favorably on it in December. In January of 1856 they elected Charles Robinson governor. Their Legislature met in March, and in the same month they applied for admission to the Union, but the bill failed to pass. The Legislature

met again in July, but was disbanded by United States troops under Sumner. They met in January of 1857, but the officers were arrested. Two additional meetings were held; one in January and one in March of 1858. Then, having served its purpose, the Topeka movement was at an end.

INDIAN MISSIONS IN EARLY KANSAS

Presbyterian Missions

Two Presbyterian missions were established among the Osages in what is now Neosho County in 1824. One was the Boudinot mission. The work was in charge of Rev. Benton Pixley.

Rev. S. M. Irwin established a mission among the Iowas, Sacs and Foxes in Doniphan County, near the present town of Highland, in 1837. Highland College, one of the oldest colleges in the State, still remains as a school of this church.

Methodist Missions

In 1830 the Shawnee Methodist mission was established a few miles southwest of where Kansas City now stands. This mission was in charge of Rev. Thomas Johnson. A few years later it had a manual-labor school and a farm and was one of the largest and best known of the missions in Kansas.

In 1832 a mission was established among the Delawares in Wyandotte County, on the site of the town of White Church, by William Johnson and Thomas B. Markham. Rev. E. T. Peery was in charge.

A mission for the Kickapoos was founded in 1833. It was just north of the site of Leavenworth and was in charge of Rev. J. C. Berryman.

In 1833 a mission was established for the Kanzas at Mission Creek, Shawnee County, by Rev. William Johnson, who continued the work for seven years. When the Kanzas were moved, the mission was located at Council Grove. It existed from 1850 to 1854.

Baptist Missions

The Baptist Church established a mission among the Shawnees in 1831. It was about two miles northwest of the Shawnee Methodist mission. The leader was Isaac McCoy, and he was joined later by Dr. Johnson Lykins and Rev. Jotham Meeker. Mr. Meeker was a printer, and in 1834 issued the first book printed in Kansas, a primer in the Indian language.

A mission was established among the Ottawas in 1837, on the present site of Ottawa, under the charge of Rev. Jotham Meeker. This mission survives in Ottawa University.

A mission was opened among the Pottawatomies in 1837, by Rev. Robert Simmerwell, near the site of Osawatomie. When this tribe moved to the new reservation the mission was relocated at Mission Creek in Shawnee County. It was abandoned in 1854.

In 1840 Dr. David Lykins established a mission among the Miamis, about ten miles southeast of the present city of Paola.

Dr. Johnson Lykins opened a mission among the Delawares in 1832.

Friends Mission

The Society of Friends established a mission among the Shawnees in 1834, about three miles west of the Methodist mission. Henry Harvey, M. Mendenhall, and the Hadleys were teachers in this mission.

Catholic Missions

In 1822 Father La Croix visited the Osages, just across the line in Missouri, and baptized several Indian children. At different times Father Van Quickenborn visited the Osages and preached. In 1847 Rev. Schoenmaker established the Osage Mission, now St. Paul, in Neosho County.

The Catholic mission was founded in 1836 by Fathers Van Quickenborn and Höken for the Kickapoos, near the junction of Salt Creek with the Missouri, in Leavenworth County.

St. Mary's mission among the Pottawatomies was established in Miami County in 1838, and moved to Linn County in 1839, where it remained until the removal of the tribe to Pottawatomie County in 1849. The mission was then established at St. Mary's, where it survives to-day as St. Mary's College.

FORTS IN EARLY KANSAS

Many forts were established in early Kansas; a few by the fur companies, some by the War Department, some by state troops, a number by settlers as a place of refuge from the Indians, and a few by free-state and proslavery forces during the territorial struggle. Some of them consisted merely of a wall of earth thrown up, others of a strongly built log cabin within a line of earthworks or line of palisades. Many of them were more pretentious, and were built of logs, adobe, or stone. Some of the forts established by the National Government cost many thousands of dollars and most of them had large land reserves. As the settlements moved westward the necessity for the forts no longer existed, and with the exception of Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley, which are still maintained by the National Government as army posts, they fell into disuse. The principal early forts were:

Fort Kanzas, established by the French fur traders in the early part of the eighteenth century, was located in what is now Atchison County. It is mentioned in the journal of Lewis and Clark as an abandoned fort.

Fort Lyon, earlier called Bent's Fort, was built in 1826 for a fur-trading post. It occupied several different sites on the Arkansas River, all of them within the present bounds of Colorado. Then it was moved into territorial Kansas. It was opened to settlement in 1890.

Fort Leavenworth was established in 1827 by Col. Henry Leavenworth of the United States army. It has from its beginning been an important military post. More than \$2,000,000 has been expended on it, and it now ranks among the first of the military posts of the United States.

Fort Riley was established in 1852 by the United States. It has been enlarged and improved from time to time. It is now an important cavalry school. Fort Riley is near the junction of the Republican and Smoky Hill rivers, and is near the geographical center of the United States.

Fort Atkinson, one of the early forts erected along the Santa Fe Trail, was located on the Arkansas River about six miles above the present site of Dodge City. This fort was built in 1850 and abandoned in 1854. It was known for a few months as Fort Mackey, when the name was changed to Fort Atkinson.

Fort Mann was probably erected about 1845 on or near the site on which Fort Atkinson was later built.

Fort Scott was built in 1842 on the site of the present city of Fort Scott. In 1853 it ceased to be used as a military post, and in 1855 the buildings were sold. This fort had no reservation.

Fort Larned was located in 1859 on Pawnee Fork, about eight miles above the mouth of that stream. It was for a number of years an important post, but was later abandoned as a fort, and in 1882 the reservation was opened for sale to settlers.

Fort Saunders was a proslavery stronghold about twelve miles southwest of Lawrence in 1856. It was destroyed by a body of free-state settlers the same year.

Fort Titus, located about two miles south of Lecompton, was a log house used as a proslavery fortification. It was captured and destroyed by free-state forces shortly after the destruction of Fort Saunders.

• Fort Wakarusa was a free-state fortification on the Wakarusa River, about five miles from Lawrence.

• Fort Bain was a log cabin in the northern part of Bourbon County which served as a retreat for John Brown and James Montgomery in 1857 and 1858.

Fort Baxter, a military post, was established by General Blunt in 1863. It was the scene of an attack by Quantrill, known as the Baxter Springs massacre. After the war the town of Baxter Springs grew up on the site.

Fort Dodge was one of the most important forts on the western frontier. It was located to the east of The Caches, near Dodge City, in 1864. The first buildings were of adobe, but in 1867 good buildings were erected. Fort Dodge was not abandoned until 1882. The Soldiers' Home at Fort Dodge was later established on a part of this military reservation.

Fort Downer was located on Downer's Creek, about fifty miles west of Fort Hays. It was in existence between 1863 and 1868.

Fort Harker was established in 1864, near the present site of Ellsworth, with the name Fort Ellsworth. Two years later the name was changed to Fort Harker and the site moved about a mile northeast. This fort was for a long time the shipping point for freight bound for New Mexico. Fort Harker was abandoned in 1872 and the reservation opened to settlement in 1880.

Fort Wallace was established near the present town of Wallace in 1865. This was an important post during the building of the Union Pacific railroad. It was abandoned as a fort in 1882, and in 1888 the land was ordered sold.

• Fort Zarah was established in 1864, about four miles east of the present city of Great Bend. It was dismantled in 1869, and the reservation was later sold.

• Fort Hays was established by the National Government in 1865, about fourteen miles southeast of the present Hays City, and was for a year known as Fort Fletcher. In 1867 a new site, about three-fourths mile from Hays City, was selected. The reservation consisted of 7,500 acres. General Sheridan used Fort Hays for headquarters during the Black Kettle raid in 1868. It continued to be used as a military post until 1889. In 1900 Kansas secured the land and buildings for educational purposes. The Fort Hays Kansas State College and an experiment station for the Agricultural College are now located there.

Fort Henning, Fort Blair, and Fort Insley were three blockhouses erected at Fort Scott in 1861 for the purpose of guarding military stores from the Confederate forces.

Fort Lincoln was built by Lane in 1861, about twelve miles northwest of Fort Scott, for protection from the Confederate forces. It was abandoned in 1864.

Fort Aubrey was one of the forts established in 1865 by the soldiers sent to quell the Indian uprisings. It was located near the present village of Mayline in Hamilton County. It was abandoned the following year.

Fort Jewell was erected in 1870 on the site of Jewell City for the protection of the settlers against the Cheyennes who were then on the warpath. It consisted of a wall of earth around a fifty-yard square. After the Indian troubles were over Fort Jewell was abandoned.

July 8

SOME PROMINENT KANSANS

Hundreds of Kansas men and women have served their State in a way worthy of note. To tell the story of the services rendered by all of them would require many volumes. In a book like the present one, mention can be made of only a few of those most widely known. In addition to names mentioned in the body of the text the following are a few of the names of Kansans, no longer living, who had much to do with making the history of the State:

PRESTON B. PLUMB came to Kansas to make his home in 1857. He started a newspaper, *Kansas News*, at Emporia. In 1861 he was elected to the State House of Representatives. The same year he entered the Union army and served until the close of the war. He then engaged in the practice of law. In 1876 he was elected to the United States Senate, which position he filled until his death in 1891, a period of fourteen years of continuous service.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS came to Kansas in 1865, at the close of four years of service in the Confederate army, and entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company as a civil engineer. Later he became a well-known farmer and stock raiser. In 1896 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1897 to the United States Senate. His later years were given to various lines of agricultural advancement. He served as a regent of the State Agricultural College. His death occurred in 1909.

SAMUEL A. KINGMAN came to Kansas in 1857. He was a lawyer. He served as a member of the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention. He was associate justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, 1861 to 1865, and chief justice, 1867 to 1876, when he resigned because of ill health. He died in 1904.

DAVID J. BREWER came to Leavenworth in 1859, where he engaged in the practice of law. He served continuously in various offices. He was associate justice of the State Supreme Court from 1871 to 1884, a judge of the United States Circuit Court from 1884 to 1889, and in 1889 he was commissioned Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, which position he filled until his death in 1910.

JOHN A. ANDERSON came to Junction City in 1858 as pastor of the Presbyterian church. In 1873 he was made president of the State Agricultural College. He reorganized that institution and remained at its head until 1878, when he was elected to Congress where he served until 1891. He was appointed consul-general to Cairo, Egypt, in 1891. He died on his way back home in the following year.

FRANCIS HUNTINGTON SNOW was elected to the first faculty of the University of Kansas as professor of mathematics and natural sciences, in 1866. In 1870 he became professor of natural history in the University. He organized the collecting expeditions which have resulted in the extensive natural history museums of the University. He was made Chancellor of the University in 1890, from which position he retired in 1901. He died in 1908.

EDMUND G. ROSS came to Kansas in 1856. He was a member of the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention and served in the Union army. In 1866 he was appointed to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of James H. Lane. He cast the deciding vote in the Senate against the impeachment of President Johnson, which act aroused great indignation. He engaged in newspaper work until 1882, when he went to New Mexico where he served as territorial Governor from 1885 to 1889. He died in 1907.

MRS. C. I. H. NICHOLS, a writer and lecturer, came with her family to Kansas in 1854. She lived first at Lawrence and then at Wyandotte. She was a strong advocate of a more just understanding of the rights of women. She attended the meetings of the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention, and counseled with the members on all matters relating to women, with the result that the Kansas Constitution was one of the most liberal in the United States at that time. Her death occurred in 1885.

MRS. MARY A. BICKERDYKE, generally known as "Mother Bickerdyke," served as a nurse during the Civil War. At its close she came to Kansas and was instrumental in assisting soldiers who were left without employment to come to Kansas and take homesteads. Through her efforts aid was given settlers after Indian raids, and she assisted in securing aid for Kansas settlers after the grasshopper invasion. The Mother Bickerdyke Home for soldiers' widows, at Ellsworth, was named in her honor. After a life of great activity she died in 1901.

ALFRED GRAY came to Kansas in 1857. With the exception of his period of service in the Union army he was engaged in farming until 1873. From 1866 until 1870 he was a director of the State Agricultural Society. When the State Board of Agriculture was organized, in 1872, he became its first secretary, and filled the position until his death in 1880.

FREDERICK WELLHOUSE came to Leavenworth County, Kansas, in 1859. He was engaged in the growing and sale of fruit trees until 1876, when he began planting commercial apple orchards. During the next eighteen years he planted 1637 acres of apple trees. Many years were given to experiments to determine the varieties best adapted to Kansas. He became known throughout the country, and was called "The Apple King." For ten years he was president of the State Horticultural Society, and was at different times engaged in many public activities. He died in 1911.

FRANKLIN G. ADAMS settled on a farm in Leavenworth County in 1856. He held various positions of public service, and on the organization of the State Historical Society in 1875 he was made its secretary, which position he held until his death in 1899. He organized and developed the work of the Society, in which work he was materially assisted by his daughter, Miss Zu Adams, who continued her work from 1880 until her death in 1911.

MRS. SARA T. D. ROBINSON came to the Territory in 1854 with her husband, Dr. Charles Robinson, and took an active part in early

Kansas affairs. She wrote *Kansas—Its Interior and Exterior Life*, the most notable book produced by a Kansan of that time. It had a wide circulation and a great influence. Mrs. Robinson died at her home near Lawrence in 1911.

NOBLE L. PRENTIS came to Kansas in 1869 as editor of the *Topeka Record*. From that time until his death in 1900 he was connected with various Kansas newspapers: the *Topeka Commonwealth*, the *Lawrence Journal*, the *Junction City Union*, the *Atchison Champion*, and the *Kansas City Star*. He wrote five books: *A Kansan Abroad*, *Southern Letters*, *Southwestern Letters*, *Kansas Miscellanies*, and *History of Kansas*.

DANIEL W. WILDER, who first came to Kansas in 1857, was at different times the editor of a number of newspapers. He was one of the founders of the State Historical Society, served one term as state auditor and two terms as superintendent of insurance. It was as a newspaper man that Mr. Wilder's influence was especially felt. He was the author of the *Annals of Kansas*, *Life of Shakespeare*, and was one of the compilers of all editions of Bartlett's *Familiar Quotations*.

EUGENE F. WARE came to Kansas in 1867. He practiced law, and was for many years the editor of the *Fort Scott Monitor*. He served in the state legislature, and from 1902 to 1905 was United States Pension Commissioner. He died in 1911. It is as a writer that Mr. Ware is best known. His *Rhymes of Ironquill* is his most widely read work.

KANSAS WRITERS

The Kansas struggle was the source of a great deal of writing. Eastern newspapers were full of the Kansas question. During the territorial period many of the eastern papers kept correspondents in the Territory, and these men wrote much of the conflict here and of pioneer life and conditions. The Kansas people themselves were too busy to give much attention to literature and produced but few writings of permanent value. *Kansas—Its Interior and Exterior Life*, by Mrs. Sara T. D. Robinson, was written during this period. Other early writers were: William A. Phillips, Richard Realf, James Redpath, Albert D. Richardson, W. P. Tomlinson, and Henry Harvey.

During the Civil War practically all of the writing produced in Kansas was concerned with the struggle that the people were going through. The period from the close of the Civil War until the "grasshopper year" of 1874 was one of remarkable growth and expansion and the people were full of confidence and enthusiasm. It was in this period that *The Kansas Magazine* was published. Though it lasted less than two years, it was a magazine of real literature. Among the contributors were: Henry King, James W. Steele, John J. Ingalls, D. W. Wilder, R. J. Hinton, Charles Robinson, and Noble L. Prentis.

The depression caused by the grasshopper raid affected Kansas in literature as well as in other activities. For several years but few books were published. Two of the books produced during this period were, however, very valuable ones: Andreas' History of Kansas, a compilation by many writers, and Wilder's Annals of Kansas. George R. Peck and John J. Ingalls came into prominence about this time as orators. Many of their speeches have become a part of our literature. Joseph G. McCoy and Joel Moody were writers of this period.

A number of good books were published in the '80's, among them: *The Story of a Country Town*, E. W. Howe; *A Kansan Abroad*, Noble L. Prentis; *Rhymes of Ironquill*, Eugene F. Ware; *History of Kansas*, L. W. Spring; *Anabel and Other Poems*, Ellen P. Allerton. Other writers of this time were: F. W. Giles, Charles Gleed, and Hattie Horner.

The period following the collapse of the boom, 1888 to 1892, produced many books. Some of the most prominent were: *Kansas Miscellanies*, Prentis; *The Farmers' Side*, William A. Peffer; *Letters*, Charles F. Scott; *In the Van of Empire*, Henry Inman; *Richard Bruce*, Charles M. Sheldon; *Old Wine in New Bottles*, Brinton W. Woodward. During this period *The Agora*, a Kansas magazine, was published. All the best Kansas writers of the period were among its contributors, but it lived only a short time. Among other writers were: Nathaniel S. Goss, Mrs. Mary W. Hudson, Gov. Charles Robinson, Albert Bigelow Paine, and John Speer.

Since the beginning of the twentieth century there have been peace and prosperity in Kansas and the people have been able to give more time and thought to literature. Many writings have been produced—

poetry, essays, speeches, newspaper and magazine articles, and many books. The following are among the writers who have come into prominence during this time:

Henry Inman, author of: *The Old Santa Fe Trail*, *The Great Salt Lake Trail*, *The Ranch on the Oxhide*, and *The Delahoyd Boys*.

Charles M. Sheldon, author of: *Richard Bruce*, *Robert Hardy's Seven Days*, *The Crucifixion of Philip Strong*, *His Brother's Keeper*, *In His Steps*, *Malcolm Kirk*, *Lend a Hand*, *The Redemption of Free-town*, *One of the Two*, *For Christ and the Church*, *Born to Serve*, *The Reformer*, *The Heart of the World*, *The Good Fight*, *The High Calling*, and others.

William Allen White, author of: *The Real Issue*, *Stratagems and Spoils*, *Court of Boyville*, *God's Puppets*, *In Our Town*, *A Certain Rich Man*, *The Martial Adventures of Henry and Me*, *In the Heart of a Fool*, *The Editor and his People*, *Woodrow Wilson, the Man, his Times, and his Task*, and much newspaper writing.

Eugene Ware, author of: *The Rise and Fall of the Saloon*, *The Lyon Campaign and History of the First Iowa Infantry*, *The Indian Campaign of 1864*, *Rhymes of Ironquill*, *Ithuriel*, *From Court to Court*, Several translations from Spanish, French and Latin, contributions to many publications.

William Yoast Morgan, author of: *A Jayhawker in Europe*, *The Journey of a Jayhawker*, *The Near East*, *Yurrup As Is*, and numerous newspaper articles.

Margaret Hill McCarter, author of: *The Cottonwood's Story*, *Cuddy's Baby*, *In Old Quivira*, *A Master's Degree*, *The Peace of the Solomon Valley*, *Price of the Prairie*, *The Reclaimers*, *A Wall of Men*, *Winning the Wilderness*, *Vanguard of the Plains*, and others.

Walt Mason, author of: *Horse Sense*, *Rippling Rhymes*, *Terse Verse*, *Walt Mason: His Book*, and *Business Prose Poems*.

William Elsey Connelley, author of: *John Brown*, *James H. Lane*, *Wyandot Folk-Lore*, *An Appeal to the Record*, *Kansas Territorial Governors*, *Memoirs of John James Ingalls*, *Ingalls of Kansas*, *Quan-trill and the Border Wars*, *Life of Preston B. Plumb*, and *History of Kansas*.

Mrs. Kate A. Aplington, author of: *Pilgrims of the Plains*.

William Alfred Quayle, author of: *In God's Out-of-Doors*, *With Earth and Sky*, *The Throne of Grace*, and others.

Samuel J. Crawford, author of: *Kansas in the Sixties*.

William Herbert Carruth, author of: *Each in His Own Tongue*, and other poems.

Among other present day Kansas writers are: E. W. Howe, F. W. Blackmar, W. A. McKeever, Esther M. Clark, F. Dumont Smith, Charles Moreau Harger, Willard Wattles, Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, Thomas Clarke Hinkle, Nelson Antrim Crawford, Margaret Lynn, Florence L. Snow, Karl Menninger, M. D., Victor Murdock, and Thomas Allen McNeal.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS OF KANSAS

The Governors were appointed for terms of four years, but none of them served a full term. Ten different men filled the office during the territorial period of six years and eight months. There were six Governors and five Acting Governors, James W. Denver serving in both capacities. During the absence of a Governor or when there was a vacancy in the office the duties of the Governor fell upon the Secretary of the Territory and he was called the Acting Governor.

Governors	Acting Governors	Terms Served
Andrew H. Reeder.....		July 7, 1854, to August 16, 1855.
	Daniel Woodson.....	August 16, 1855, to September 7, 1855.
Wilson Shannon.....		September 7, 1855, to August 18, 1856.
	Daniel Woodson.....	August 18, 1856, to September 9, 1856.
John W. Geary.....		September 9, 1856, to March 12, 1857.
	Daniel Woodson.....	March 12, 1857, to April 16, 1857.
	Frederick P. Stanton..	April 16, 1857, to May 27, 1857.
Robert J. Walker.....		May 27, 1857, to November 16, 1857.
	Frederick P. Stanton..	November 16, 1857, to December 21, 1857.
	James W. Denver....	December 21, 1857, to May 12, 1858.
James W. Denver.....		May 12, 1858, to October 10, 1858.
	Hugh S. Walsh.....	October 10, 1858, to December 18, 1858.
Samuel Medary.....		December 18, 1858, to December 17, 1860.
	Hugh S. Walsh.....	August 1, 1859, to September 15, 1859.
	Hugh S. Walsh.....	April 15, 1860, to June 16, 1860.
	George M. Beebe.....	September 11, 1860, to November 25, 1860.

Auditors

John Donaldson.....	1855-1857
Hiram Jackson Strickler.....	1857-1861

Treasurers

Thomas J. B. Cramer.....	1855-1859
Robert B. Mitchell.....	1859-1861

Attorneys-General

Andrew Jackson Isacks.....	1854-1857
William Weer.....	1857-1858
Alson C. Davis.....	1858-1861

Superintendents of Schools

James H. Noteware.....	1858
Samuel Wiley Greer.....	1858-1861
John C. Douglass.....	1861

Territorial Chief Justices

Samuel Dexter Lecompte.....	1854-1859
John Pettit.....	1859-1861

Associate Justices

Saunders W. Johnston.....	1854-1855
J. M. Burrell.....	1855-1856
Thomas Cunningham.....	1856-1857
Joseph Williams.....	1857-1861
Rush Elmore.....	1854-1855
Sterling G. Cato.....	1855-1858
Rush Elmore.....	1858-1861

STATE OFFICERS OF KANSAS

Governors

Charles Robinson.....	Republican.....	1861-1863
Thomas Carney.....	Republican.....	1863-1865
Samuel J. Crawford.....	Republican.....	1865-1868
Resigned November 4, 1868.		
Nehemiah Green, Acting Governor.....	Republican.....	1868-1869
James M. Harvey.....	Republican.....	1869-1873
Thomas A. Osborn.....	Republican.....	1873-1877
George T. Anthony.....	Republican.....	1877-1879
John P. St. John.....	Republican.....	1879-1883
George W. Glick.....	Democrat.....	1883-1885
John A. Martin.....	Republican.....	1885-1889
Lyman U. Humphrey.....	Republican.....	1889-1893
Lorenzo D. Lewelling.....	Populist.....	1893-1895
Edmund N. Morrill.....	Republican.....	1895-1897
John W. Leedy.....	Populist.....	1897-1899
William E. Stanley.....	Republican.....	1899-1903
Willis Joshua Bailey.....	Republican.....	1903-1905
Edward W. Hoch.....	Republican.....	1905-1909
Walter Roscoe Stubbs.....	Republican.....	1909-1913
George H. Hodges.....	Democrat.....	1913-1915
Arthur Capper.....	Republican.....	1915-1919
Henry J. Allen.....	Republican.....	1919-1923
Jonathan M. Davis.....	Democrat.....	1923-1925
Ben S. Paulen.....	Republican.....	1925-1929
Clyde M. Reed.....	Republican.....	1929-1931
Harry H. Woodring.....	Democrat.....	1931

Lieutenant-Governors

Joseph P. Root.....	1861-1863
Thomas A. Osborn.....	1863-1865
James McGrew.....	1865-1867
Nehemiah Green.....	1867-1868
Charles V. Eskridge.....	1869-1871
Peter P. Elder.....	1871-1873
Elias S. Stover.....	1873-1875
Melville J. Salter.....	1875-1877
Resigned July 19, 1877.	
Lyman U. Humphrey, elected November 6.....	1877-1879
Lyman U. Humphrey.....	1879-1881
D. W. Finney.....	1881-1885
Alex. P. Riddle.....	1885-1889
Andrew J. Felt.....	1889-1893
Percy Daniels.....	1893-1895
James A. Troutman.....	1895-1897
A. M. Harvey.....	1897-1899

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS—*Concluded*

H. E. Richter.....	1899-1903
David J. Hanna.....	1903-1907
W. J. Fitzgerald.....	1907-1911
Richard J. Hopkins.....	1911-1913
Sheffield Ingalls.....	1913-1915
William Yoast Morgan.....	1915-1919
Chas. E. Huffman.....	1919-1923
Ben S. Paulen.....	1923-1925
D. A. N. Chase.....	1925-1929
J. W. Graybill.....	1929 —

Secretaries of State

John Winter Robinson.....	1861-1862
Removed July 28, 1862.	
Sanders Rufus Shepherd, appointed.....	1862-1863
William Wirt Henry Lawrence.....	1863-1865
Rinaldo Allen Barker.....	1865-1869
Thomas Moonlight.....	1869-1871
William Hillary Smallwood.....	1871-1875
Thomas H. Cavanaugh.....	1875-1879
James Smith.....	1879-1885
Edwin Bird Allen.....	1885-1889
William Higgins.....	1889-1893
Russel Scott Osborn.....	1893-1895
William Congdon Edwards.....	1895-1897
William Eben Bush.....	1897-1899
George Alfred Clark.....	1899-1903
Joel Randall Burrow.....	1903-1907
C. E. Denton.....	1907-1911
Charles H. Sessions.....	1911-1915
John Thomas Botkin.....	1915-1919
L. J. Pettijohn.....	1919-1922
D. O. McCray.....	1922-1923
Frank J. Ryan.....	1923-1929
E. A. Cornell.....	1929 —

Auditors

George Shaler Hillyer.....	1861-1862
Removed July 28, 1862.	
David Long Lakin, appointed.....	1862-1863
Asa Hairgrove.....	1863-1865
John R. Swallow.....	1865-1869
Alois Thoman.....	1869-1873
Daniel Webster Wilder.....	1873-1876
Resigned September 20, 1876.	
Parkinson Isaiah Bonebrake, appointed.....	1876-1877

AUDITORS—*Concluded*

Parkinson Isaiah Bonebrake	1877-1883
Edward P. McCabe	1883-1887
Timothy McCarthy	1887-1891
Charles Merrill Hovey	1891-1893
Van B. Prather	1893-1895
George Ezekiel Cole	1895-1897
William H. Morris	1897-1899
George Ezekiel Cole	1899-1903
Seth Grant Wells	1903-1907
J. M. Nation	1907-1911
W. E. Davis	1911-1917
F. W. Knapp	1917-1921
Norton A. Turner	1921-1925
W. E. Davis	1925-1927
Will J. French	1927 —

Treasurers

William Tholen, elected in 1859.

Entered the army and did not qualify.

Hartwin R. Dutton, appointed March 26	1861
Hartwin R. Dutton, elected	1861-1863
William Spriggs	1863-1867
Martin Anderson	1867-1869
George Graham	1869-1871
Josiah Emery Hayes	1871-1874
Resigned April 30, 1874.	
John Francis, appointed	1874-1875
Samuel Lappin	1875
Resigned December 20, 1875.	
John Francis, appointed	1875-1877
John Francis	1877-1883
Samuel T. Howe	1883-1887
James William Hamilton	1887-1890
Resigned March 1, 1890.	
William Sims, appointed	1890-1891
Solomon G. Stover	1891-1893
William Henry Biddle	1893-1895
Otis L. Atherton	1895-1897
David H. Heflebower	1897-1899
Frank E. Grimes	1899-1903
Thomas T. Kelly	1903-1907
Mark Tully	1907-1913
Earl Akers	1913-1917
Walter L. Payne	1917-1921
E. T. Thompson	1921-1925
Carl R. White	1925-1929
Tom B. Boyd	1929 —

Attorneys-General

Benjamin Franklin Simpson.....	1861
Resigned July, 1861.	
Charles Chadwick, appointed.....	1861
Samuel A. Stinson.....	1861-1863
Warren W. Guthrie.....	1863-1865
Jerome D. Brumbaugh.....	1865-1867
George Henry Hoyt.....	1867-1869
Addison Danford.....	1869-1871
Archibald L. Williams.....	1871-1875
Asa M. F. Randolph.....	1875-1877
Willard Davis.....	1877-1881
William A. Johnston.....	1881-1884
Resigned December 1, 1884.	
George P. Smith, appointed.....	1884-1885
Simeon Briggs Bradford.....	1885-1889
Lyman Beecher Kellogg.....	1889-1891
John Nutt Ives.....	1891-1893
John Thomas Little.....	1893-1895
Fernando B. Dawes.....	1895-1897
Louis C. Boyle.....	1897-1899
Aretas A. Godard.....	1899-1903
Charles Crittenden Coleman.....	1903-1907
F. S. Jackson.....	1907-1911
John S. Dawson.....	1911-1915
Sardies Mason Brewster.....	1915-1919
Richard J. Hopkins.....	1919-1923
Charles B. Griffith.....	1923-1927
William A. Smith.....	1927-1930
Roland Boynton.....	1930

Superintendents of Public Instruction

William Riley Griffith.....	1861-1862
Died February 12, 1862.	
Simeon Montgomery Thorp, appointed.....	1862-1863
Isaac T. Goodnow.....	1863-1867
Peter McVicar.....	1867-1871
Hugh De France McCarty.....	1871-1875
John Fraser.....	1875-1877
Allen Borsley Lemmon.....	1877-1881
Henry Clay Speer.....	1881-1885
Joseph Hadden Lawhead.....	1885-1889
George Wesley Winans.....	1889-1893
Henry Newton Gaines.....	1893-1895
Edmund Stanley.....	1895-1897
William Stryker.....	1897-1899
Frank Nelson.....	1899-1903
Insley L. Dayhoff.....	1903-1907

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—*Concluded*

E. T. Fairchild.....	1907-1912
Resigned November 19, 1912.	
W. D. Ross, appointed.....	1912-1913
W. D. Ross.....	1913-1919
Lorraine E. Wooster.....	1919-1923
Jess W. Miley.....	1923-1927
Geo. A. Allen, Jr.....	1927 —

Chief Justices

Thomas Ewing, Jr.....	1861-1862
Resigned November 28, 1862.	
Nelson Cobb, appointed.....	1862-1864
Robert Crozier.....	1864-1867
Samuel Austin Kingman.....	1867-1876
Resigned December 30, 1876.	
Albert Howell Horton, appointed.....	1876-1877
Albert Howell Horton.....	1877-1895
Resigned April 30, 1895.	
David Martin, appointed.....	1895
David Martin.....	1895-1897
Frank Doster.....	1897-1903
William Agnew Johnston.....	1903 —

State Printers

S. S. Prouty.....	1869-1873
George W. Martin.....	1873-1881
T. Dwight Thatcher.....	1881-1887
Clifford C. Baker.....	1887-1891
E. H. Snow.....	1891-1895
J. K. Hudson.....	1895-1897
J. S. Parks.....	1897-1899
W. Y. Morgan.....	1899-1903
George A. Clark.....	1903-1905
T. A. McNeal.....	1905-1911
W. C. Austin.....	1911-1915
William R. Smith.....	1915-1919
Imri Zumwalt.....	1919-1921
E. E. Kelley (acting).....	1921
Bert P. Walker.....	1921 —

Commissioners of Insurance

Webb McNall.....	1897-1901
W. V. Church.....	1901-1903
Charles H. Luling.....	1903-1907
Charles W. Barnes.....	1907-1911
Ike S. Lewis.....	1911-1915

COMMISSIONERS OF INSURANCE—*Concluded*

Carey J. Wilson.....	1915-1919
Frank L. Travis.....	1919-1923
William R. Baker.....	1923-1929
Charles F. Hobbs.....	1929 —

United States Senators

LANE SUCCESSION

James H. Lane.....	1861-1866
Died July 11, 1866.	
Edmund G. Ross, appointed.....	1866-1867
Edmund G. Ross.....	1867-1871
Alexander Caldwell.....	1871-1873
Resigned March 24, 1873.	
Robert Crozier, appointed.....	1873-1874
James M. Harvey, elected.....	1874-1877
Preston B. Plumb.....	1877-1891
Died December 20, 1891.	
Bishop W. Perkins, appointed.....	1892-1893
John Martin, elected January 25.....	1893-1895
Lueien Baker.....	1895-1901
Joseph Ralph Burton.....	1901-1906
Resigned, 1906.	
A. W. Benson, appointed.....	1906-1907
Charles Curtis.....	1907-1913
William H. Thompson.....	1913-1919
Arthur Capper.....	1919 —

POMEROY SUCCESSION

Samuel C. Pomeroy.....	1861-1873
John James Ingalls.....	1873-1891
William Alfred Peffer.....	1891-1897
William A. Harris.....	1897-1903
Chester I. Long.....	1903-1909
J. L. Bristow.....	1909-1915
Charles Curtis (Elected Vice-President U. S.).....	1915-1929
Resigned.....	1929
Henry J. Allen, appointed.....	1929-1931
George McGill.....	1931

Congressmen

Martin F. Conway.....	1861-1863
Abel Carter Wilder.....	1863-1865
Sidney Clarke.....	1865-1871
David P. Lowe.....	1871-1875
Stephen Alonzo Cobb.....	1873-1875
William Addison Phillips.....	1873-1879
William R. Brown.....	1875-1877

CONGRESSMEN—*Continued*

John R. Goodin	1875-1877
Dudley C. Haskell	1877-1883
Thomas Ryan	1877-1889
John Alexander Anderson	1879-1891
Edmund N. Morrill	1883-1891
Samuel Ritter Peters	1883-1891
Lewis Hanback	1883-1887
Bishop W. Perkins	1883-1891
Edward Hogue Funston	1883-1893
Erastus J. Turner	1887-1891
Harrison Kelley	1889-1891
Case Broderick	1891-1899
B. H. Clover	1891-1893
John Davis	1891-1895
Jerry Simpson	{ 1891-1895 1897-1899
John Grant Otis	1891-1893
William Baker	1891-1897
William Alexander Harris	1893-1895
Horace L. Moore	1893-1895
Charles Curtis	1893-1907
Thomas J. Hudson	1893-1895
Richard W. Blue	1895-1897
Orrin L. Miller	1895-1897
Snyder S. Kirkpatrick	1895-1897
Chester I. Long	{ 1895-1897 1899-1903
William A. Calderhead	{ 1895-1897 1899-1911
Jeremiah Dunham Botkin	1897-1899
Mason Summers Peters	1897-1899
N. B. McCormick	1897-1899
Edwin Reed Ridgely	1897-1901
William D. Vincent	1897-1899
Willis Joshua Bailey	1899-1901
Justin DeWitt Bowersock	1899-1907
James Monroe Miller	1899-1911
William Augustus Reeder	1899-1911
Charles Frederick Scott	1901-1911
Alfred Metcalf Jackson	1901-1903
Philip Pitt Campbell	1903-1923
Victor Murdock	1903-1915
D. R. Anthony, Jr.	1907-1929
E. H. Madison	1907-1911
A. C. Mitchell	1911
Fred S. Jackson	1911-1913
R. R. Rees	1911-1913
I. D. Young	1911-1913
Joseph Taggart	1911-1915

CONGRESSMEN—*Concluded*

Dudley Doolittle.....	1913-1919
Guy T. Helvering.....	1913-1919
John R. Connelly.....	1913-1919
George A. Neeley.....	1912-1915
Jouett Shouse.....	1915-1919
William A. Ayers.....	1915 —
Edward Little.....	1915-1924
Hayes B. White.....	1919-1929
Homer Hoch.....	1919 —
James G. Strong.....	1919 —
James N. Tincher.....	1919-1927
U. S. Guyer.....	{ 1924-1925 1927 —
Chauncey B. Little.....	1925-1927
W. H. Sproul.....	1923-1931
Clifford R. Hope.....	1927 —
Wm. P. Lambertson.....	1929 —
Chas. I. Sparks.....	1929 —
Harold McGugin.....	1931 —

INSTITUTIONS IN KANSAS

State Schools

University of Kansas	Lawrence
Kansas State College	Manhattan
Kansas State Teachers College	Emporia
Fort Hays Kansas State College	Hays
Kansas State Teachers College	Pittsburg

Municipal University

Municipal University of Wichita	Wichita
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Private Educational Institutions

Baker University (Methodist)	Baldwin
Bethany College (Lutheran)	Lindsborg
Bethel College (Mennonite)	Newton
Bresee College (Nazarene)	Hutchinson
Central Academy and College (Free Methodist)	McPherson
College of Emporia (Presbyterian)	Emporia
College of Paola (Catholic)	Paola
Friends University (Friends)	Wichita
Hays Catholic College (Catholic)	Hays
Hesston College (Mennonite)	Hesston
Highland College (Private)	Highland
Hillsboro Bible Academy (Bible Association)	Hillsboro
Kansas Central Bible College (Friends)	Haviland
Kansas City University (United Brethren)	Kansas City
Kansas Wesleyan University (Methodist)	Salina
Marymount College (Catholic)	Salina
McPherson College (Church of the Brethren)	McPherson
Mt. Saint Scholastica Academy (Catholic)	Atchison
Northbranch Academy (Friends)	Northbranch
Ottawa University (Baptist)	Ottawa
Saint Benedict's College (Catholic)	Atchison
Saint John's Lutheran College (Lutheran)	Winfield
Saint Mary's Academy (Catholic)	Leavenworth
Saint Mary's College (Catholic)	Leavenworth
Saint Mary's College (Catholic)	St. Marys
Southwestern College (Methodist)	Winfield
Sterling College (United Presbyterian)	Sterling
Tabor College (Mennonite)	Hillsboro
Ursuline Academy (Catholic)	Paola
Washburn College (Independent)	Topeka

Special Schools

State School for the Blind.....	Kansas City
State School for the Deaf.....	Olathe
State Orphans Home.....	Atchison

State Penal or Corrective Institutions

State Industrial Reformatory.....	Hutchinson
State Industrial School for Girls.....	Beloit
State Industrial School for Boys.....	Topeka
State Penitentiary.....	Lansing

State Benevolent Institutions

State Training School.....	Winfield
State Hospital for the Insane.....	Topeka
State Hospital for the Insane.....	Osawatomie
State Hospital for the Insane.....	Larned
State Hospital for Epileptics.....	Parsons
State Sanatorium for Tuberculosis.....	Norton

Patriotic Institutions

State Soldiers' Home.....	Fort Dodge
Mother Bickerdyke Home.....	Ellsworth

State Schools for Colored

Kansas Vocational School.....	Topeka
Western University.....	Quindaro

Federal Institutions

Haskell Institute, Indian.....	Lawrence
Federal Prison.....	Leavenworth
National Soldiers' Home.....	Leavenworth

**BALANCE OF POWER IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE
BETWEEN THE FREE AND THE SLAVE STATES**

FREE.	SLAVE.	
Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	The original thirteen states.
New Jersey.	Georgia.	
Connecticut.	Maryland.	
Massachusetts.	South Carolina.	
New Hampshire.	Virginia.	
New York.	North Carolina.	
Rhode Island.		
7	6	
Vermont, 1791.	Kentucky, 1792.	
Ohio, 1802.	Tennessee, 1796.	
Indiana, 1816.	Louisiana, 1812.	
Illinois, 1818.	Mississippi, 1817.	
	Alabama, 1819.	
11	11	The Missouri Compromise, 1820.
Maine, 1820.	Missouri, 1821.	
	Arkansas, 1836.	
12	13	First slave state majority.
Michigan, 1837.	Florida, 1845.	
Iowa, 1846.	Texas, 1845.	Last slave state.
Wisconsin, 1848.		
15	15	
California, 1850.		Compromise of 1850.
16	15	Kansas-Nebraska Bill, 1854.
Minnesota, 1858.		The last chance for the South
Oregon, 1859.		to win.
Kansas, 1861.		
19	15	Secession and the Civil War.

NATIVITIES OF POPULATION OF KANSAS IN 1860

Alabama	240	New Jersey	499
Arkansas	448	New York	6,331
California	30	North Carolina	1,234
Connecticut	650	Ohio	11,617
Delaware	91	Oregon	2
Florida	23	Pennsylvania	6,463
Georgia	179	Rhode Island	180
Illinois	9,367	South Carolina	215
Indiana	9,945	Tennessee	2,569
Iowa	4,008	Texas	108
Kansas	10,997	Vermont	902
Kentucky	6,556	Virginia	3,487
Louisiana	114	Wisconsin	1,351
Maine	728	District of Columbia	72
Maryland	620	Territories	88
Massachusetts	1,282	At sea	12
Michigan	1,137	Not stated	942
Minnesota	76		
Mississippi	128	Total native	94,513
Missouri	11,356	Total foreign	12,691
New Hampshire	466		
		Total population	107,204

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTIES OF KANSAS

Counties Organized Before 1860

County.	Date of Organization.	County Seat.
Allen.	1855.	Iola
Anderson.	1855.	Garnett
Atchison.	1855.	Atchison
Bourbon.	1855.	Fort Scott
Brown.	1855.	Hiawatha
Butler.	1855.	El Dorado
Chase.	1859.	Cottonwood Falls
Coffey.	1859.	Burlington
Dickinson.	1857.	Abilene
Doniphan.	1855.	Troy
Douglas.	1855.	Lawrence
Franklin.	1855.	Ottawa
Geary ¹ .	1855.	Junction City
Jackson ² .	1857.	Holton
Jefferson.	1855.	Oskaloosa
Johnson.	1855.	Olathe
Leavenworth.	1855.	Leavenworth
Linn.	1855.	Mound City
Marshall.	1855.	Marysville
Miami ³ .	1855.	Paola
Morris ⁴ .	1855.	Council Grove
Nemaha.	1855.	Seneca
Osage ⁵ .	1855.	Lyndon
Pottawatomie.	1856.	Westmoreland
Riley.	1855.	Manhattan
Saline.	1859.	Salina
Shawnee.	1855.	Topeka
Wabaunsee ⁶ .	1859.	Alma
Woodson.	1855.	Yates Center
Wyandotte.	1855.	Kansas City

1. Named Davis until 1889.

2. Named Calhoun until 1859.

3. Named Lykins until 1861.

4. Named Wise until 1859.

5. Named Weller until 1859.

6. Named Richardson until 1859.

Counties Organized 1860-1870

County.	Date of Organization.	County Seat.
Cherokee	1866	Columbus
Clay	1866	Clay Center
Cloud ¹	1860	Concordia
Crawford	1867	Girard
Ellis	1867	Hays
Ellsworth	1867	Ellsworth
Greenwood	1862	Eureka
Labette ²	1867	Oswego
Lyon ³	1860	Emporia
Marion	1860	Marion
Montgomery	1869	Independence
Neosho ⁴	1864	Erie
Ottawa	1866	Minneapolis
Republic	1868	Belleville
Washington	1860	Washington
Wilson	1865	Fredonia

1. The original name, Shirley, changed to Cloud in 1867.

2. Part of Dorn County until 1861. Named Neosho until 1867.

3. Named Breckinridge until 1862.

4. Named Dorn until 1861.

Counties Organized 1870-1880

County.	Date of Organization.	County Seat.
Barber	1873	Medicine Lodge
Barton	1872	Great Bend
Chautauqua	1875	Sedan
Cowley ¹	1870	Winfield
Decatur	1879	Oberlin
Edwards	1874	Kinsley
Elk ²	1875	Howard
Ford	1873	Dodge City
Harper*	1878	Anthony
Harvey	1872	Newton
Hodgeman	1879	Jetmore
Jewell	1870	Mankato
Kingman	1874	Kingman
Lincoln	1870	Lincoln
McPherson	1870	McPherson
Mitchell	1870	Beloit
Norton	1872	Norton
Osborne	1871	Osborne
Pawnee	1872	Larned
Phillips	1872	Phillipsburg
Pratt*	1879	Pratt
Reno	1872	Hutchinson
Rice	1871	Lyons
Rooks	1872	Stockton
Rush	1874	La Crosse
Russell	1872	Russell
Sedgwick	1870	Wichita
Smith	1872	Smith Center
Stafford	1879	St. John
Sumner	1871	Wellington
Trego	1879	Wakeeney

1. Originally named Hunter.

2. Originally the northern portion of Howard County.

* First organization in 1873, later set aside as fraudulent.

Counties Organized 1880-1890

County.	Date of Organization.	County Seat.
Cheyenne	1886	St. Francis
Clark	1885	Ashland
Comanche*	1885	Coldwater
Finney ¹	1884	Garden City
Gove	1886	Gove
Graham	1880	Hill City
Grant	1888	Ulysses
Gray	1887	Cimarron
Greeley	1887	Tribune
Hamilton	1886	Syracuse
Haskell	1887	Santa Fe
Kearny	1888	Lakin
Kiowa	1886	Greensburg
Lane	1886	Dighton
Logan	1887	Russell Springs
Meade	1885	Meade
Morton	1886	Richfield
Ness*	1880	Ness City
Rawlins	1881	Atwood
Scott	1886	Scott
Seward	1886	Liberal
Sheridan	1880	Hoxie
Sherman	1886	Goodland
Stanton	1887	Johnson
Stevens	1886	Hugoton
Thomas	1885	Colby
Wichita	1886	Leoti
Wallace	1888	Sharon Springs

1. Named Sequoyah until 1883.

* First organization in 1873, later set aside as fraudulent.

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Marion Jackly



maywest

Shawnee Mission is a
Pretty place. It belonged
To the Shawnee Indians.

In Geue County there
are many fine high schools
they are rural.

Kingman County is a pret
County full of hills and
and rivers and streams
full of fish.

Edgwick County is a
less country no hills.

Pratt County is a sandy
it is full of hills south of
they are hills like the bad
of the Dakotas.

THE END.

JAC

John Brown was a
good man. He was born
and died and buried in
Kansas at the town of
Lawrence.

Pawnee Rock is a historic
part of Kansas. It
is in ~~Barton~~ County - we
and north of Hutchinson.

Hutchinson is a rapid growing
city. It is very industrial.
It has the largest salt plant
in the world. It belongs
to Corrie. They call it
'crystallized salt.'

Hays is a nice town. It has
a Teachers College. Hays
is in western Kansas.

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